The WEEKLY Post.

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"ACCEPTED AND WILL APPEAR."

One evening while reclining
In my easy chair, repining
Over the lack of true religion, and the dearth of common sense,
A solemn-visaged lady,
Who was surely on the shady
Side of thirty, entered proudly and to crush me did commence.

"I sent a poem here, sir,"
Said the lady, growing fiercer,
"And the subject which I'd chosen, you remember, sir; was Spring,
But although I've scanned your paper,
Sir, by sunlight, gas and taper,
I've discovered of that poem not a solitary thing?"

She was muscular and wiry,
And her temper sure was fiery,
And I knew to pacify her would-have to—fib like fun,
So I told her that her verses,
Which were great, had come to—bless us.
We'd received just sixty-one on "Spring," of which we'd printed one.

And I added, we've decided
That they'd better be divided
Among the years that follow—one to each succeeding spring,
So your work, I'm pleased to mention,
Will receive our best attention
In the year of nineteen forty when the birds begin to sing!
—[*Big Lick, (Va,) News.*

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

The Mysteries, Miseries, Intrigues and Vices of Court Life.

[From the New York Sun's Review of Madam Remusat's Memoirs.]

AN ESCAPE FROM DIVORCE.

* * * It is not generally known how narrowly Josephine escaped divorce toward the end of 1804. No sooner was the court apprised that the Pope was coming to Paris for the coronation, than Napoleon's family exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent Mme. Bonaparte from taking any part in the great ceremony. Her sisters-in-law were particularly rancorous in their opposition, dreading lest such an honor would place a woman who they detested too far above them. On her side the Empress was naturally anxious to see her marriage consecrated and her rank permanently assured, and she had good reason to be disturbed at the silence of her husband on this point. For a long time he seemed to be unable to make up his mind. His brother Joseph spared no efforts to convince him that his wife ought to officiate only as a witness of the cermony, and finally went so far as to renew the project of divorce. He advised the Emperor to seize the opportunity then offered to free himself once for all. He pointed out the advantage of an alliance with some foreign princess, or at least with the heiress of some great name in France, and dwelt skillfully on the hope of children presented by a new marriage, an argument which seemed to attest his personal disinterestedness, since the consequence of his advice might be to extinguish his own chance of accession to the throne. There is no doubt that Napoleon's intellect approved the step suggested by his brother, and that nothing but a lingering tenderness for Josephine restrained him.

Just at this time an incident occurred which inflamed Josephine's jealousy and led to a violent quarrel, of which the Bonapartes availed themselves to insure, as they supposed, complete estrangement and divorce. For some months the Empress had fancied she detected a suspicious intimacy between her husband and one of her ladies in waiting, Mme. X. On the floor above his own apartment at St. Cloud, the Emperor had lately had a small chamber furnished and connected with his private rooms by a secret staircase. It was not suprising that the Empress should regard the creation of this mysterious retreat with considerable misgiving. One morning at St. Cloud, when there were a number of people in the salon, the Empress, seeing Mme. X. suddenly leave the apartment, rose a few moments afterward and, taking Mme. de Remusat aside, told her she was going at once to clear up her suspicions. After an absence of half an hour she returned, and hardly able to control her feelings. She bade Mme. de Remusat follow her into her private chamber, and no sooner had she shut the door than she broke out—"All is lost; what I feared is but too true; I went to look for the Emperor in his study—he was not there; then I ran up the secret staircase to the little chamber overhead. I found the door locked, but, through the keyhole, I heard the voices of Bonaparte and Mme. X. I rapped loudly, telling them who it was, but they were very slow to open the door, and when they did so the condition in which I found them—the disorder of their garments—left me not the shadow of a doubt. I know very well I ought to have restrained myself; but I could not; I broke out in a perfect storm of reproaches. Mme. X. began to cry; but Bonaparte fell into such a rage I had scarcely time to run away to escape the effects of his resentment. Look. I am still trembling, for he will soon be here, and I expect a terrible scene." Luckily, Mme. de Remusat had the good sense to see that the Emperor would never forgive Josephine for taking a third person into her confidence, and, after a word or two of warming, hurried back to the salon. There she found Mme. X., who, seeing her come out of Josephine's apartment, watched her with furtive anxiety. A few moment's later a great uproar arose in the rooms of the Empress, and Mme. de Remusat of course understood that some scene of violence was taking place. Mme. X., in a species of panic, sent for her carriage and set out for Paris. Presently Mme. de Remusat was summoned to the Empress, who informed her, with many tears, that Bonaparte, after treating her in the most outrageous fashion and breaking in his fury every piece of furniture within his reach, had given her distinctly to understand that she must leave St. Cloud at once. He was worn out, he said, with her jealous surveillance, was determined to shake off such a yoke, and accept henceforward the plain injunctions of his public policy, which required a wife capable of bearing children. Josephine added that the Emperor had sent word to her son Eugene to come forthwith to St. Cloud to arrange his mother's departure and that she now must deem herself lost beyond hope of rescue. She besought Mme. de Remusat, however, to see her daughter Hortense the next day in Paris, and tell her all that had occurred. When Mme. de Remusat, however, presented herself at Mme. Louis Bonaparte's, the latter had just seen her brother, who had returned from St. Cloud. The Emperor had announced to the young man his firm purpose of divorce, which Eugenie received with his habitual submission, refusing, however, all the compensations offered to him personally. He declared he would accept nothing from the moment such a calamity fell upon his mother, and that he should follow her into every retreat they might assign to her, though it were to Martinique, sacrificing all else to the need she would have of consolation. Even Bonaparte seems to have been struck by this resolution on the part of the young man, and listened to him in gloomy silence. His sister Hortense was too wretched in her own domestic relations to be greatly moved by the loss of a crown. "At least," she said, "my mother in her retirement will have repose—there are women more unhappy than she. Besides," she continued, "if there is any chance of reconciliation' it will be found in the control my mother's gentleness and tears exercise over Bonaparte."

Mme. de Remusat discovered on her return to St. Cloud that Hortense was right. Josephine had already disarmed Bonaparte; his anger and its cause were both forgotten. * * *

A SECOND MARRIAGE.

It was at this juncture the Empress confided to Mme. de Remusat that she had long desired to consolidate her marriage by the religious ceremony, which had been neglected at the time when it took place. She had spoken of the matter sometimes, she said, to the Emperor, who replied that his sending for a priest could never be carried out with secrecy enough to prevent the public learning that, up to that time, he had never been married in the eyes of the Church. Whether this was his real reason, or whether he wished to keep open for the future this opportunity of annulling his marriage whenever he should think the step really indispensable, he always put aside his wife's entreaties on this head. She determined, therefore, to wait for the Pope's arrival, beieving, not without reason, that the Hloly Father would earnestly second her desire. The Pope did, in fact, exact of the Emperor that he should submit to a performance of the sacrament required to legitimize his union. Two days before the coronation an altar was prepared in the Fmperor's study, and there Napoleon and Josephine were married by Cardinal Fesch, in the presence of two aids-de-camp. After the ceremony the Empress demanded that the Cardinal should give her an attestation in writing of the marriage. She carefully preserved the certificate, and, notwithstanding all the efforts the Emperor made to get possession of it, she would never consent to give it up. It was afterward asserted that any religious marriage, not witnessed by the priest of the parish where it is performed, offers in that very circumstance, according to canon law, a ground of nullification, and it was hinted that this means of future rupture was designedly reserved. In that case the Cardinal must himself have been a party to the fraud. This is improbable in view of his conduct at the time of the violent scenes to which the subsequent divorce gave rise. The Empress then went so far as to threaten her husband with a publication of the certificate, and Cardinal Fesch, being thereupon consulted, affirmed that it was perfectly regular, and that his conscience would not permit him to deny that the marriage had been consecrated in such a way that nothing could break it but an act of authority on the part of the Supreme Pontiff. Before leaving this topic we may cite an incident chronicled by Mme. de Remusat, and which took place not long after the coronation. The Emperor, having renounced for the present his project of divorce, but still tormented with the desire of having an heir, asked his wife if she would consent to accept an infant which should be his own illegitimate child, and feign pregnancy with sufficient skill to deceive everybody. She was quite disposed to satisfy his whim in this regard. Thereupon Bonaparte, summoning his principal physician, Corvisart, in whom he reposed unlimited and well-merited confidence, told him his plan. "If I succeed," said he, "in securing the birth of a boy who shall, at all events, be mine, though not the Empress's, I would like you to be present at the pretended delivery of the Empress, and do everything needful to give the frank all the appearances of a reality." Corvisart considered his professional integrity compromised to keep the matter an inviolable secret, he refused to lend himself to the role suggested to him. It was not until much later, and after Bonaparte's second marriage, that he related the story to Mme. de Remusat, affirming at the same time the legitimate birth of Maria Louisa's son, as to which some unfounded suspicions had arisen.

JOSEPHINE'S EXTRAVAGANCE AND LOVE OF DRESS.

The Empress Josephine was allowed $120,000 a year for her personal expenses, and $24,000 for alms-giving. Her successor, the Archduchess, received only $72,000 for these purposes. The pretext of this difference was that Josephine had a great many calls upon her purse from her poor relations. Josephine, it seems, would never tolerate order or etiquette in her private apartments. After she became Empress Napoleon insisted that she should have no personal dealings with shopkeepers, but he was forced to yield upon this point. Her private rooms were always full of shawl merchants, silk mercers, mantuamakers, haberdashers, jewellers and portrait painters. She had a mania for having her portrait taken, and gave the pictures to anybody who wanted them, relatives, friends, chambermaids, even shopkeepers. The latter were always bringing her diamonds, trinkets, shawls, stuffs, and gewgaws of every kind; she bought everything, never asking the price, and half the time forgetting what she had purchased. From the outset she gave her ladies in waiting to understand that they need not meddle with her wardrobe; everything connected with that department was transacted in private by her, and her maids, of whom there were six or eight. She rose at 9 o'clock; her toilet was a very prolonged performance, one part of it being somewhat mysterious and involving divers operations for the preservation and improvement of her complexion. When this work of art was finished, she had her hair dressed and her person enveloped in a long wrapper, lavishly trimmed with lace. We are informed that her chemises and petticoats were also elaborately embroidered and trimmed. Mme. de Remusat deems it pertinent to add the further detail that Josephine changed her chemise and all her linen thrice a day, and wore none but new stockings. After her hair was done, they brought her huge baskets containing quantities of gowns, bonnets and shawls. Of India shawls she had as many as three or four hundred—she made gowns of them, or bed coverings, or cushions for her dog. She always wore one during the morning, draping it about her shoulders with a grace peculiar to herself. Bonaparte, who thought shawls hid her figure too much, would now and then tear them off and fling them into the fire. She bought, we are told, every Cashmere shawl the tradesmen brought her, at any price they chose to ask—$1,500, or $2,000 or $2,400. Cashmere shawls were the fashion at the Court, and the humblest lady connected with the Imperial household would not condescend to wear one which cost less than $200.

Josephine's mode of life seems to have been sufficiently monotonous yet, although she never opened a book or took up a pen, she showed no signs of ennui. She had no taste for the theatre, and the Emperor did not like her to go without him, lest her appearance should provoke applause and give her a sort of personal popularity. She never walked for exercise except when at Malmaison, an abode she was forever embellishing, and on which she squandered immense sums. Her principal employment was looking over the huge accumulations of gowns, frippery and ornaments in her wardrobes, for which really colossal magazines had to be assigned in each of the palaces. She could never prevail on herself to part with a single article of clothing, and up to her last hour derived unquenchable delight from examining, assorting, and trying on her finery. On the day of her death she had her maids array her in a dressing gown of extreme elegance, because she fancied the Emperor of Russia would, perhaps, call to see her. She expired in rose colored satin.

Notwithstanding her mania for dress, which might suggest a narrow and exaggerated egotism, Josephine had a generous nature. She evinced a singular zeal and constancy in furthering the interests of her own kinsfolk, as well as those of her first husband's relatives.

* * *

A COURT INTRIGUE.

It was to Stephanie, however, the daughter of the Comte de Beauharnais, that the Empress assured the most brilliant destiny. This young lady was 14 or 15 when a kinsman brought her to Paris during the Consulate and presented her to Mme. Bonaparte. The latter thought her pretty and charming, and placed her at Mme. Campan's school, from which she came out in 1806 to be forthwith adopted by the Emperor, and declared Princess Imperial. The Prince of Baden, who was then residing at the court, fell in love with this handsome and spirited young lady, but his advances were very cooly received. Mlle. Stephanie, dazzled with her new life and intoxicated with the honor of being adopted by the Emperor, whom she deemed the first sovereign in the world, positively considered the Prince of Baden presumptuous in aspiring to her hand. This preposterous vanity, expressed as it was with a piquant merriment, to which the damsel's youth and beauty lent a certain grace, was by no means displeasing to the Emperor. Indeed, he grew altogether too fond of his adopted daughter, and precisely at the moment when her marriage with the Prince of Baden had been arranged his passion became notorious. The Empress was naturally disgusted at this new caprice on the part of her husband, and talked seriously with her niece, pointing out the injury she would do herself even from a worldly point of view unless she openly discountenanced Bonaparte's efforts to seduce her. Mlle. de Beauharnais listened with some docility to her aunt's advice, confided to her the determined and unscrupulous attempts made by her adopted father, and promised to conduct herself with more reserve. Josephine's attitude in this matter led to an outbreak of the old quarrel in the Imperial household. Bonaparte, we are told, made no pretence of disguising his purpose from his wife, and showed himself surprised and annoyed to find the Prince of Baden offended at the performance going on before his eyes. The dread of a scandal, however, rendered him more prudent, and the young girl in the end opposed more resistance to his designs then was at first believed. But she did not try to conceal her detestation for her husband. Mme. de Remusat informs us that on the night of her marriage it was impossible to persuade her to receive him in her apartment. Soon afterward the young couple went with the Court to St. Cloud, and again nothing could induce the Princess to let her husband approach her. He complained to the Empress, who scolded her niece, but the latter's conduct was defended by the Emperor. All this had a very bad effect at court, and at last Napoleon, worn out by his wife's importunities, consented to the departure of the Prince of Baden. Much against her will, the Princess was carried off to Germany, where she had a very cool reception from her father-in-law, and where she continued to live on bad terms with her spouse. According to the author of these memoirs, it proved necessary to send a secret envoy from France to make her understand the importance of becoming the mother of a Prince who in, his turn, might inherit the Electorate.

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"Playing 'mong de Psalms."

[Atlanta Constitution.]

A well-known Georgian, while traveling in Liberty county recently, met a lame negro preacher in the road and stopped him for a little talk.

"Butler," said the gentleman, "I see you have your Bible in your hand. Do you preach to-day?"

"Yesser."

"Well, what is your text?"

"Well, sah, I ain't tuck no tex' ez yit."

"What! no text? Don't you prepare your sermons?"

"No, sah, not zactly."

"Why, Butler, I have never known a preacher to deliver a sermon without writing it or thinking it over."

"Dat's wrong, sah. Dat ain't 'cordin' ter Scriptur. De Bible say, 'Open yo' mouf en I will fill um.'"

"But there are some mighty big mouths."

"Yesser, dat's so—dat's so sho."

"Well, you haven't prepared any sermon and you haven't taken any text. What do you intend to do to-day?"

"Well, sah, I jes specks terday for ter play 'roun' 'mong de Psalms."

MODERN CHURCH-GOING.

[From the Congregationalist.]

He lightly climbs the pulpit stair;
We're privileged to scan the man;
Externally he wears the air
Of one who gives uncommon care
To shine the foremost in the van.

Arrayed in faultlessness he seems,
Superbly clad it may be said;
Befitting one whose rugged themes
Arouse the sinner from his dreams—
Arouse, indeed, the very dead.

So Peter must have stood arrayed,
So Paul in dilettante gear;
So stood they all in dress parade
For eyes to scan the enfilade;
See Boanerges thus appear.

The organ swells, from whispers small
It thrills and peals and thundering rolls;
And shrills as 'were a clarion call.
Or grand as 'twere a waterfall,
Or soft as ripples on the shoals.

A man of God is at the keys.
'Twere wrong to think it otherwise;
Seraphic things man hears and sees
When bended lowly on his knees—
He caught his rapture from the skies.

A voice; it is the sound of song,
And quavers vibrate in the air;
And pleasure quivers move the throng.
Must not such trancing sounds belong
To worlds than this by far more fair?

Did seraph sing that anthem sweet?
'Twas earth-born minstrelsy you say?
Then heavenly paths command her feet,
No dross with such a gift is meet;
She walks, she must, the narrow way.

Uprises now the man of men,
And instant, wields mesmeric sway,
Intensely keen is every ken.
And ready-made a loud amen
To greet whatever he may say.

He prays; if rhetoric be prayer
He pierces empyreal heights,
Is genuine contrition there,
Confession of a heart laid bare?
If so, God bless him in his flights!

The preacher speaks. In rhythmic flow,
Devout of wordy oriflamme,
In cadence sweet, nor fast nor slow;
Nor cold nor heated to a glow,
Nor plantitude nor epigram.

Do men on fire or God so preach?
Is Lazarus whispering from the tomb?
Is purring preaching? Then impeach
The Sinai pulpit, swift to reach
The dead awaiting final doom.

Has Love no lightnings? Caspian cloud
Ne'er held such weird, electric freight?
Our God is Love? The heavens he bowed
That earth might richly be endowed
To neutralize its deadly hate.

But hate must die; rebellion dire
Must yield to Love in Christ revealed;
Else Love lets loose consuming fire,
The lightning of eternal ire;
Now only for a space concealed.

The sermon to its finis draws
In climax of rhetoric power,
Loud rustling marks the final pause,
Suppression or more loud applause—
Like falling of a summer shower.

Again the organ: once again
The soloist returns to view:
Here sounds as from a lion's den,
Or softly dulciter as when
Some syren charms a fated crew.

Forth come the throng as from a treat,
A savory banquet, rare and rich;
From courses of æsthetic sweet;
Perhaps from anæsthetic seat—
Was't worship or performance, which?
—*William N. Meserve.*

A CHINESE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

Studying With Eight Whipping-Boys and Sleeping Watched by Twenty-four Handmaids On and Under the Bed.

The Hong Kong *Daily Press* gives the following account of the education of the sons of the Chinese emperors, and of some of the domestic arrangements of the royal family:

"The sons of the Manchu emperors undergo from their tenderest youth a system of the strictest education. Rising at about 3 o'clock in the morning, they first take their lesson in Chinese literature, under the superintendence of the only tutor who has the title of shih-fu or 'master.' The tutor rises from his chair as soon as the Imperial pupils enter and receives from the latter a courtesy which is then returned in the same form. The tutor takes the seat of honor, and when the lesson is learned the pupil brings up his book, deposits it before his teacher and returns to his seat to repeat the task by heart. If the lesson is not learned, the tutor requests a eunuch in attendance to bring the ferule and makes a show of administering correction. But each Imperial pupil is accompanied by eight fellow students, known in the Manchu language as ha-ha-chu, who study the same books as their young master. When it becomes necessary to admonish the latter more seriously the ha-ha-chu beaten with ferule vicariously; but where the Imperial pupil acquits himself well they are, on the other hand, commended or rewarded. A recalcitrant and obstinate prince is as the last resort actually himself flogged, though probably only nominally, by the teacher; or taken before the Emperor, who directs a eunuch to pinch his cheeks. The late Emperor T'ung chin was frequently tweaked in this way by order of the empresses. The Chinese lesson occupies two hours; after this comes the Machu and Mongol lessons in composition, given by the teachers who enjoy the less honorable title of se-fu, and who are obliged to meet their pupil at the door and make the first obeisance. Then come lessons in various spoken languages, Manchu, Mongol, T'angat and in local Chinese dialects. After these come courses of instruction in foot and horse archer, athletics, fencing, putting the stone, &c., under the guidance of a class of instructors called an-ta. The whole of the young princes' day is taken up with mental or physical exercises, and they retire to rest at a very early hour. At suitable intervals their meals are weighed out for them, and on no account are they allowed to indulge in the pleasures of the table. At the age of fifteen they must marry. The Emperor sleeps with eight handmaids sitting upon his bed, and sixteen others underneath the bed, all of them girls from the imperial household (nei-wu-fu). Their function is to keep watch over His Majesty, and they are not allowed to sneeze, cough, spit, or utter any sound. The movements of the Emperor after awaking in the morning are signalized by a clapping of hands on the part of the eunuch on guard. Once a year—on New Year's Day—the Emperor and Empress preside at a grand banquet, the Empress sitting on the Emperor's left hand. This is the only occasion during the year on which the Emperor can see his wives together and compare their respective merits. The Empress presents article of food to the eunuchs, who receive it from Her Majesty on their knees, and the Emperor performs the same politeness to the women. The Emperor is spoken of and to as hwangechang—'Majesty'—by all but members of the inner banners, who use the term 'chu-tsz'—'dominus.' The Emperor, Empress and concubines are all called by the eunuchs 'fo-ye,' or 'chu-tsz,' *i. e.*, 'Buddha,' or 'dominus,' and the Imperial princes 'ye'—the latter term equivalent to 'Sire.' They are spoken of as 'ako.' The three inner gates of the Imperial apartments are never entered even by eunuchs, and, of men, only eunuchs are allowed to pass the fifth gate, which is watched by a corps of Imperial guards (shi-wei), who are authorized to strike the shins of even the highest officer who may approach without giving the word. If an inmate of the female apartments wishes to purchase anything or to communicate with the outer world, she must send a handmaid to sound the iron plate tien, or the clapper with which the harem is provided, on which the head eunuch approaches to inquire who is in want of assistance. Having learned who calls, he dispatches the under eunuch specially attached to this department, who addresses the handmaid and takes her orders, either verbally or on a slip of paper. The Cabinet Ministers rise every morning at 2, present themselves at court at 3 A. M., and are then received in audience. Their meals are served up gratis from the Emperor's pantry, and the whole day is spent at the place until 4 P. M. on 'off' days, and till 6 P. M, on days when there is militray business to discuss. Thus the only time they can call their own is from, say, 5 P. M. to 2 A. M. If indisposed, of course they may obtain leave of absence, which must frequently be a great boon. The chun-chi never return the calls of any but the most distinguished provincial officers, and then this is done on the way from the palace."

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IRREPRESSIBLE NIHILISTS.

Defying Their Executioners and Striving to Preach From the Scaffold.

[London Standard.]

The Odessa journals report that on the 19th of December, in conformity with orders issued by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the troops, General Totleben, preparations were made early in the morning for the execution of the three Nihilists lately sentenced to death by the Odessa court-martial. The House of Detention, in which the condemned men were confined, was surrounded by four regiments of infantry and one regiment of Cossacks. Punctually at 12 o'clock in the morning the gates leading into the court-yard of this House of Detention opened and gave passage to a black wagon drawn by two horses, in which the three condemned men were seated, with their hands firmly tied behind them and again bound to a bar affixed to each side of the vehicle. The nobleman, Victor Alexejeff Malinka, a young man of twenty-six years of age and a volunteer in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Battalion of the Infantry Reserves; Josefoff Maidanski, military surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of Hussars, twenty-five years of age, and Ivan Wassilewitsch Drobiaskin, twenty-eight years of age, the son of a priest, were all enveloped in the customary long white garment. From around the neck of each of the prisoners was suspended a large black placard bearing the inscription, "gossudarstwennyi prestupnik" (traitor to the State). During the whole ride from the prison to the place of execution the three prisoners did their utmost to make their voices heard by the dense crowds which lined the way. The wagon was escorted by the Thirteenth Battalion of Chasseurs, which bears the name of the Prince of Bulgaria and by a hundred Cossacks. In addition to this escort the wagon was guarded by five gendarmes who rode by its side with drawn swords. As Drobiaskin would not heed the reiterated command to cease addressing the people, but on the contrary shouted to them at the top of his voice, one of the gendarmes struck him so severe a blow on the head with the flat of his sword that it stunned him. Upon this one of the fellow prisoners cried out, "Do not hew us down, unfortunate minion of the Czar," but the gendarme, threatening him also with his sword, only answered by the injunction, "Moltischi, sobaka!" (silence hound). Very shortly after this painful incident the place of execution was reached. The three condemned men were unbound from their seats in the wagon and led to the gallows. Their sentence being read by Captain Nesterenko, Malinka was deprived of his rank as nobleman. After this ceremony had been completed Malinka was at once delivered over to the hangman. He, however, demanded permission to address the people, which was refused him by the late commander of the town, Major-General Baron Heinz, who inquired if he would like to confer with the priest; Malinka, after scornfully glancing at him, turned to the hangman and said, "Now, servile wretch, do your work." Dobiaskin was the next to be placed under the rope. When in this position a priest approached him with a crucifix, but was repulsed with the words "Let me alone, brother. I do not want any of that humbug." When the last prisoner, Maidanski, was placed in the executioner's hands he shouted out to the rabbi, "Get out of my sight; let me not set eyes upon you." At 11:30 o'clock all three were hanged, and at 12 o'clock the bodies were cut down and cast into the graves which had been dug on the spot. The earth was thrown upon them and stamped down. Major General Krok then gave the word of command and the troops, marching off the ground with their band playing, passed over the graves and trod down the earth yet tighter.

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Pistols as Wedding Presents.

[Paris Figaro.]

American echo; scene in New York. A gentleman enters a gunsmith's shop and asks to see a pistol.

"Here is a pretty family one."

"A family one? how is that?"

"Certainly. It has six chambers, you see. Two of the balls are for your wife, two for the destroyer of your domestic happiness and two for yourself. It is the latest style, sir, and all the rage. I have sold hundreds of them for wedding presents."

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JOHN LITTLE was knocked bown by a train at Six Mile Ferry yesterday, and seriously injured. He resides at Williamsburg.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE WOLF AND THE MOUSE.

A wolf into the wilderness one day
Bore off a stolen sheep, and on the prey
Fed to the full. Then, finding he could not
Devour it to the bone upon the spot,
Resolved till supper time the rest to keep.
Beside it laid him down and went to sleep.
Meanwhile the smell allured a neighboring mouse
To creep with caution from his tiny house;
A particle of meat so slyly stole,
Then swiftly sped him back into his hole,
Yet, spite of all his care, the wolf awoke,
And into cries and lamentations broke:
"Halloo, there! Murder! Robbery! Will none
Fetch the police? I'm ruined and undone:
Confound these miscreant mice! Oh, shame and grief,
That any four-legged thing should be a thief!"
—*University Magazine.*

We've read the decision of the Judges of Maine,
Which has given such comfort to Hamlin and Blaine,
But the party they served would have won more of praise,
Had it applied the same yard-stick to Rutherford Hayes:
When good men blindly to partisanship pander.
What is sauce for the goose isn't sauce for the gander.
—*Boston Post.*

EX-MINISTER E. B. WASHBURNE is a candidate for Governor in Illinois.

SENATOR THURMAN has been suffering great pain all the week from neuralgic attacks.

OF the 134 members of the two houses of the Louisiana Legislature only 13 are Republicans.

GENERAL BEN BUTLER, handsome Senator Booth and Senator Sharon, the Crœsus, are all three said to be looking for wives.

CETEWAYO, who, dethroned, is happier than the Czar enthroned, has begun to study English. He is trying to learn to read and write.

STATE SENATOR ROBERTSON, of New York, has held his present office since 1854, having been elected and re-elected ten times consecutively.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER'S widow has asked Congress for a pension. "I find I have scarcely anything whatever left to live upon," she writes.

"AVE CAESAR!" is the head-line over an article in *La France* predicting the election of Grant to a third term. The French know how it is themselves.

IN North Carolina there are six newspapers edited by negroes, in Louisiana three, in Tennessee and Texas two each, and in Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi one each.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S watch is now owned by a family in Chicago, to one member of which the poet many years ago gave it as security for a debt. It is a gold repeater, and bears Poe's name.

JUDGE ROBERT I. BARNETT, who was recognized as an able member of the California Judiciary, shot himself through the brain at San Jose, a few days ago. He had been ill and was afflicted with a mortal dread of blindness.

FRED HASSUREK, of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, states that the Germans, almost without exception, are opposed to Grant, and will certainly defeat him if he is nominated. He thinks Bayard could carry Ohio against Grant.

HAYDEN, the Connecticut farmer-preacher charged with the murder of Mary Stannard, will probably never again be arraigned for that crime. There were eleven stubborn men on the jury who favored his acquittal. He is still in jail.

QUEEN VICTORIA given fresh alarm by the attempts upon the lives of Alfonso and Alexander, has ordered that Inspector Fraser, the guardian of public order in Hyde Park, shall be attached to her suite, accompanying her in her journeys.

SEVERAL men in Hudson, N. Y., have made a fund by contributing $100 each. At the end of the year any one who can be proved to have used profane language will forfeit his right to withdraw any of the money which will be distributed among the others.

AS Joseph Hess and W. K. Reeves, full of chuckles at a good story just told, were chopping wood together near Jacksonville, Oregon, one day recently, Hess slipped and fell. At the instant of the fall Beeves' axe descended cutting the prostrate man's head clean from the trunk.

ABOUT as sharp as it could be put is the comment of the Boston *Pilot* upon the new Irish policy of Great Britain: "England's relief fund for Ireland is the charity of the theif who gives his victim enough to buy his breakfast from the money he stole from him the previous day."

A LIFE-SAVING station on the California coast has been named after Maggie Geddes of San Antonio, the little girl who plunged in after a playmate who had fallen into a mill-race and saved her from the wheel towards which she was being borne. Maggie is only nine years old.

MISS LANE, who in the days of James Buchanan was mistress of the White House and who is now the wife of Robert Johnson, a wealthy banker of Baltimore, has recently purchased Wheatlands, the place where her uncle was born, in Pennsylvania, and will there erect a memorial worthy of him.

THE folly of the existing system of Indian management, remarks the Newport, (R. I.) *News*, "is seen on a small scale in the persistent keeping up of a separate nationality in Rhode Island, where we have a tribe of Narragansetts with not a single Narragansett Indian in it."

"THE Pirates of Penzance" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre New York, seems likely to rival, if not exceed the popularity of "Pinafore," and the ticket speculators are reaping a fine harvest. In many cases they have practically advanced the price of seats one hundred per centum.

SENATOR CONKLING got to Washington on Sunday evening and stopped at the Riggs House instead of Wormley's, where he usually stays. Mrs. Conkling and maid were with him. This is the first time that Mrs. Conkling has been in Washington since Grant's administration.

THE Princess Louise, whose arrival at Halifax is expected about the last day of the month, will be met at sea by the sons of the Prince of Wales and the North American quadron. Lieutenant Colonel Littleton will not return with the Princess, his order about low-necked dresses having impaired his usefulness by subjecting him to popular ridicule.

CALIFORNIA fruit growers are experimenting with a new variety of peach which comes from China and is called the Peen-too or Chinese flat peach, and is very different from the common sort. It is described as follows: "Fruit three inches in diameter, very flat, white, with red cheek, Peels very readily when ripe. Flesh fine grained and juicy, dissolving with a very rich, delicate aroma. Very early."

MR. LAWRENCE BARRET says that Mr. Howell's drama, "A new play," so facinates him that when he is not on the stage he finds himself drawn to the wings, where he stands staring at the actors like one who sees a play for the first time. "One night;" he adds, "Miss Cummin's words so took posession of me that I forgot that I, too, was an actor, and before an audience. When my turn came to speak I had forgotton my part."

MAJ. BEN. PERLEY POORE says that a Western lady owns a letter from her grandmother, in which the latter explains that the reason why she had time for letter-writing in the evening was that "Cousin Grace Fletcher is trying to entertain a young man by the name of Daniel Webster by playing checkers. Father and Uncle Chamberlain think him a young man of great promise, but we girls think him awkward and rather verdant."

MR. W. D. HOWELLS, the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, lives at Belmont, near Boston. He does most of his magazine work at home in his delightful study, but is at the office of the publishers in Boston one day in every week. In his own house the morning is almost invariably devoted to writing, the afternoon and sometimes the evening being reserved for editorial tasks, with of course some intermission for recreation.

MOODY, the exangelist, has been at Jefferson City, Missouri, trying to get Governor Phelps to pardon the Rev. Joseph Keebaugh, a preacher politician, once Postmaster of Glasgow, Missouri, who is under sentence for seventeen years for forgery. After his crime he fled to Chicago, and there happened to hear Mr Moody preach. Mr. Moody influenced him to return and confess his crimes, and he told the Court that he would rather be punished by the law than by his conscience.

MR. LANE, the New York State Methodist minister who was let off with a gentle rebuke for having kissed his practitioner's wives, had one active friend in the congregation, a shrewd and venerable chap who declared: "That committee can never convict our dominie, and I'm betting on it. At the worst, all he's done is to kiss and hug a few wimmin folks, and that ain't much for a minister to do nowadays." And when one reflects on the matter it was really forbearing in Mr. Lane. He is a saint and a martyr.

IN a lecture at Rochester a few nights ago Colonel Bob Ingersoll paid his compliments to the Rev. Joseph Cook in these words: "Mr. Joseph Cook charges that I am in favor of obscene literature. When he made the charge he wrote liar on his reputation. I am in favor of giving to the literature of science the same rights in the mails as the literature of dogma. The Rev. Joseph Cook, I understand, was a year in an insane asylum, and his friends were a little slow in putting him in and a little quick in taking him out."

◆

Bandit's Widow Carries on Business.

[London Telegraph.]

Southern Italy has not as yet succeeded in radically curing the chronic disease of brigandage under which it has suffered from time immemorial. It seems that the district of Saranzaro has recently been tormented by an uncommonly severe attack of the bandit epidemic, spread over its vine-clad hills and smiling valleys by an armed horde of sanguinary ruffians under the leadership of a lovely and romantic damsel, Maria Croci by name. This amiable adventuress, whose personal attractions are reported to be little short of soul-subduing by those who have been fortunate enough to escape from her clutches, was formerly the bride of a gallant mountaineer who occupied a distinguished position in the band at present commanded by her. This brave fellow unfortunately met with his death by the rifle of a carabimere whilst diligently practicing his professional avocations, whereupon his afflicted betrothed picked up his gun, raised it towards heaven and vowed to avenge his cruel fate. She has fulfilled her pledge with touching conscientiousness. Elected captain of the association by her dear departed's comrades, she has become the terror of the whole district above mentioned, where she has earned a dread reputation for ubiquitousness by the rapidity of her movements. Here, there and everywhere by turn, she burns down a farmhouse one day, plunders a church the same night, "lifts" a herd or two of cattle next morning and carries a nunnery by assault before she retires to her well earned repose. Troops are out after her in half-a-dozen directions, but she has hitherto managed to evade their impertinent, interference with her "wild career." It is to be apprehended, however, that a term will shortly be put by the royal authorities to the sportive vagaries of this latter day Helen McGregor.

◆

Saw the Elephant and Died.

[London Telegraph, December 27.]

A terrible reprisal has recently been exercised by a vexed elephant upon an imprudent person who trifled with the colossal beast's appetite until he provoked it to ungovernable fury. The elephant in question constituted the "great attraction" of a travelling menagerie that arrived in Amsterdam a few days ago and was permitted to camp out in one of the public gardens there. An old gentleman, inspired by the elephant's amiable expression of countenance, with the conviction that "Maharajah" would stand any amount of teasing, proceeded to offer a tempting lump of bread to the animal, deftly withdrawing it, however, beyond the reach of Maharajah's trunk each time that receptacle was thrust forward to grasp it. This jocular performance having been repeated several times, the elephant suddenly stepped forward close to the side of the railing, seized his tormentor's body in his trunk, lifted him clear over the barrier interposing between them, and hurled him to the ground. Having got his enemy down Maharajah trod upon him with such vindictive vehemence that when the "much too merry" old gentleman was finally got out of the inclosure, he was dead.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

HOW HE HANDLED MILLIONS.

The so-called "star mail routes," are those on which the mails are transported on horseback, by mules, buck-wagons, or stage coaches. They are mostly in the South-western and Western States and territories, the most expensive routes being in the territories and in Texas. This service and the contracts under it are in charge of THOMAS J. BRADY, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, one of the late Senator MORTON's lieutenants, whom Gen. GRANT especially detailed for partisan duty in Florida during the fraudulent count, when the vote of that State was stolen for HAYES. A Committee of the House is just now investigating General BRADY, and the facts already elicited show that he scattered millions with a lavish and possibly a corrupt hand.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, Congress appropriated on the estimates of the Postoffice department, "for transportation on star routes, $5,900,000." This was a large appropriation and abundant to meet all the wants of the service. But before the end of six months of the fiscal year, these six millions in round numbers, had disappeared, and a demand has been made on Congress for two millions additional to carry the mails on the "star routes."

It is pretended this vast expenditure and large deficiency in so short a time, were occasioned by the new mail routes ordered by Congress; but General BRADY's admissions before the Investigating Committee, have revealed that though the large appropriation of $5,900,000 was based on the establishment of some 2,000 new routes, but $434,000 had been expended on new routes, while $1,700,000 was expended for increased service, additional speed, and other allowances on the old route. And it is just here the magnificent "steals," for it is difficult to find a better word, come in. The process was very simple.

A stage coach or mule contract, we will say in one of the western territories, carried a weekly mail at $5,000 a year. By judicious influences, this was changed by order of General BRADY after the contract was awarded, to semi-weekly service at $10,000 a year, and so on until daily service was reached at $35,000 a year. Then $30,000 more would be added for increased speed and other incidentals, until some contracts starting at $5,000 a year reached $100,000! This was for carrying the mails between remote points, Indian agencies, military posts, and mining villages. The mail contractor between Fort Worth, Texas, and Fort Yum, Arizona, to illustrate, got his contract at $124,000, but in a few weeks the liberal minded General BRADY swelled it to $299,000! There are many such cases, for there is a great ring at Washington of speculators, politicians, and officeholders, who manipulate the star route contracts. This bit of testimony elicited on Wednesday, illustrates one way the thing was worked by BRADY:

> A second point was the disclosure of the manner of letting route No. 4,010, from Santa Fe to Prescott. The route is mainly through a country not inhabited. It was let to a contractor outside the Ring for $13,415. John A Walsh, formerly a New Orleans distiller, whom Brady had known when he was an internal revenue officer, undertook to back this contracter financially, and was made sub-contractor to secure his advantage. He soon found that it could be made a bonanza, and then he so worked things as to make the contractor fail. Brady knew Walsh was in reality responsible for the failure, and yet he gave the route to him, and in less than sixty days had it made a daily service, shortened the schedule time, and increased the pay from $13,500 to $136,000. Brady was puzzled to make any sort of a defence for this case to-day, and the full enormity of the steal was not developed. It will be known hereafter, with all the other Ring route steals.

The investigation is in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, with BLACKBURN of Kentucky, as chairman, who will probably "push things." It is alleged Democrats participated with the Republicans and the office-holders in these jobs, and if this is the case we hope they will be thoroughly exposed. The BRADY system of getting at the public money seems to exceed anything attempted by ROBESON or BELKNAP, and it is remarked that BRADY has become very wealthy on a salary of $4,000 a year, since he removed from Indiana to Washington. There is no doubt he has violated the laws of the land and rendered himself liable to criminal prosecution by his profligate expenditures. The revised statues provide that:

> No officer shall in any one fiscal year incur any liability whatever on account of the Government in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, nor involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.
>
> No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments.

BRADY was a potent instrument in stealing the vote of Florida for HAYES, and his extravagance and corruption is not to be wondered at. He was necessary to HAYES and so holds high office.

DOUBLE-HEADER IN MAINE.

The news from Maine this week is important, and shows a double State Government, in its legislative and executive departments in full operation. The Supreme Court on Saturday answered the queries of the Republican Rump just as they were written to be answered, that is sustaining all the positions assumed in them. The Republicans then elected DAVIS Governor, and an Executive Council and other State officers. General CHAMBERLAIN, who runs the military part of the machine, recognizes DAVIS, and has issued orders surrendering the trust in his hands from Governor GARCELON. The Republican Legislature meets this morning and the Fusion Legislature this afternoon. The two Governors, SMITH, Fusion, and DAVIS, Republican, remain in Augusta.

So Maine has its Republican Governor DAVIS, with a Republican Legislature, Council and State officers, and its Fusion Governor SMITH, with a Legislature, Council and State officers. The latter succeeded regularly and constitutionally to power, while the former has achieved its status by military dictation and the most glaring usurpation of power by the Supreme Court of which there is a record in American history. This in addition to JIM BLAINE's bribery so thoroughly exposed. The Court assumed to decide the election and qualification of the members of the Legislature, and put aside the Senate, which was as regularly and legally constituted as ever was a legislative body in this country.

With the military and partisan Court against the Fusionists, it is almost too much to expect they will make their position good. Usurpation, and even corruption in Courts of last resort, are acquiesced in very generally in preference to adopting remedial measures of a revolutionary character. Redress is left to time and the people. The ablest men of the State, and some from other New England States, are in Augusta in consultation with the Fusion leaders, as to the course to be pursued to-day. A prolonged litigation or the sharp, quick stroke of violence seem to be the alternatives; and in that case the just will most likely prevail.

—The great triumph for BLAINE, if the Republican officials should be recognized, is that the corruption and intimidation of his campaign tactics last fall, and his later bribery in the Legislature to break up the Fusion quorum, will be glossed over or covered up. That was what made J. MULLIGAN so solicitous on the subject.

GOV. M'CLELLAN'S MESSAGE.

Governor MCCLELLAN's message to the New Jersey Legislature has in it some points of national interest. The financial condition of the State is such that State taxes will hereafter not be required, as the receipts of the State fund, independently of those derived from the State tax, will hereafter suffice to meet the necessary expenses, allowing a large margin for contingencies. But it is Governor MCCLELLAN's views on the proposition recently mooted to place the State militia under the control of the Federal Government, that are of greatest interest. On this point he says:

> The proposition which has been mooted to the effect that the General Government should afford larger aid toward the organiaation and arming of the militia and National Guard has much in its favor, but I would prefer to see even the present annual allowance entirely taken away rather than accept a very large aid coupled with any conditions which would tend to weaken the present absolute control of the State authorities over the National Guard and militia, in time of peace, and which would give the General Government the slightest control and supervision, except over that part which may have been called out by the President in the manner and under the circumstances provided in the Constitution of the United States. There could be no more dangerous step toward a change in the form of government than such a one as this, and I trust that in this State such a change would be firmly and effectually resisted should it ever be more seriously proposed, and that we should always cling to that clause of the Constitution "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline presbribed by Congress."

Governor MCCLELLAN says further that as it is improbable the regular army will ever, in time of peace, be of greater strength than is necessary to control the Indians, the National Guard of the various States is indispensable for the perservation of our free institutions.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Legislature changing the mode of electing Presidential electors, so that they will be chosen by districts instead of by the State at large. This is a confession of weakness by the Republicans, but the New York papers state there is no probability of its passage. In order to defeat the election of JEFFERSON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON proposed an extra session of the Legislature, early in the century, to pass a law similar to the one now proposed, but JOHN JAY who was then Governor, would not consent, and rebuked HAMILTON for making the suggestion. If all States would choose their electors by districts, or by the proportional vote system, there might be no objection to the plan, but there is decided objection to settling a matter in which all the people are alike interested, by minority representation in one State and the absolute rule of the majority in others. The Democrats have more to gain than the Republicans by the general adoption of district electors, but of course they would have most to loose by its obtaining in the State of New York alone, under a disfranchising apportionment.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IN round numbers Philadelphia has an annual interest charge on its city debt of five millions of dollars. The debt is about seventy-one millious of dollars.

INDIANA in April votes on seven Constitutional amendments, the most important of which changes the time for general elections from October to November.

JOHN G. THOMPSON says the prospects are the Democratic National Convention will be held in Cincinnati. Chicago is pushing her claims on the committeemen in the usual way, and will probably win.

THE Philadelphia *Times'* newspaper vote of this State shows BLAINE leads any other Republican two to one, and that TILDEN slightly leads BAYARD and HANCOCK, the papers standing 23 for TILDEN, 20 for BAYARD and 21 for HANCOCK.

JEFF DAVIS is reported as disapproving of GARCELON's conduct in Maine. We have refrained long enough in handing this man over to death at the hands of BLAINE. A sour apple tree is too good for him; take him to the Kennebec, and hang him to the "lone Pine tree," until he is dead, dead, dead.

MADISON WELLS is said to have a certainty on being reappointed to the naval office in New Orleans. He is so hard up he wants HAYES' certificate in the shape of a reappointment. We presume the Democratic Senate will reject the old scoundrel by a unanimous vote, but there is no telling. The Senatorial back bone is a mushy article.

SECRETARY EVARTS is quoted as having said the other day, in satire of Pennsylvania's claim to greatness, that there was not a single man in the State whose advertisement to deliver an address in Cooper Institute, New York, on any given subject would of itself attract any considerable number of people to that popular forum.

SOME of the Republican papers are making a great ado about the indictment for riot of BILL MCMULLIN, a sometime bruiser of the Democratic faith in Philadelphia. BILL has his oddities to be sure, and would hardly do for President of a Young Men's Christian Association, but as between him and BILL KEMBLE, the muscular alderman is a better citizen and a more honest man. We never heard of his bribing legislators or pushing jobs to divert a million of taxes from the people to his own pockets. He is handier with his clenched fist than with his fingers, those "pickers and stealers" as HAMLET has it.

IT was announced some time ago that Pope Leo XIII. was going into the newspaper business, but the particulars of the new enterprise are just now made public. Monsignor BALAN, sub-archivist of the Holy See, is to be managing editor of the *Aurora*, and the Pope has furnished him with several sub-editors and 100,000 francs to begin with. He himself. however, will revise all articles and dictate the tone of the paper, which he intends shall be a serious organ, respectable in itself and respected by its adversaries, and a correct expression of his personal opinions and intentions. The first number was issued on the 2d of January. The cable reports the *Aurora* as advocating home rule in Ireland.

MR. BAYARD's resolution repealing the legal tender character of the greenbacks, was reported back to the Senate from the Finance Committee yesterday, adversely. Senators ALLISON, VOORHEES, BECK, FERRY and JONES of Nevada, agreed in this report. Senators BAYARD and KERNAN urged the passage of the resolution in a minority report. Senator WALLACE admits the principle of the resolution, but reserves action as to the withdrawal of the legal tender power heretofore given. Senator MORRILL favors the resolution, but reserves the power of amendment. This accounts for all the Finance Committee. The next proceeding will be the opening by Senator BAYARD of what may turn out a long debate. But there is no prospect of his resolution passing at this session.

GENERAL BUTLER not long ago, in an eulogy on the late CALEB CUSHING, alluded to a remark made by that singularly able man in 1861, which was couched in something like these words: "I would give a great deal to know the name of the subaltern in the Northern army to-day who will eventually rise to the command of the armies of the Union and become President of the United States when the war is ended, and maintain himself in that office just as long as he pleases to hold it!" General BUTLER represents himself as having expressed some suprise at the intimation conveyed in the concluding part of this remark, whereupon Mr. CUSHING said to him: "Do you think that the teaching of all history and the tendencies of all human ambition are to be reversed for the especial benefit of the United States?" The outcome of the third term conspiracy will answer this question, one way or the other.

A Great Murder Trial Nearing Its End.

The trial of Rev. Hayden at New Haven, Conn., for the alleged murder by poison of Mary Stannard (whom he was accused of seducing), which has been progressing for many weeks, has about reached its conclusion. It will take rank as one of the memorable trials of the country, as it has been mainly a conflict between contending scientists and physicians. The prosecution examined 106 witnesses and the defence seventy. In this army of witnesses, the prisoner's wife, a highly cultured and beautiful woman, stands the central figure. For two days she retained remarkable self-possession, and broke into tears only when the prosecuting attorney bluntly asked her if she did not think it would be right to commit perjury to save her husband from death on the scaffold. Among the witnesses were twelve distinguished professors, eight of whom were from Yale College. One of the professors was sent to Europe by the State to investigate the manufacture of arsenic, such knowledge being necessary in the analysis of the arsenic found in the murdered woman. Speaking of the examination of two experts a correspondent says:

> The hobby of both these experts was blood corpuscles. The Boston man was certain that he could restore the dried corpuscles, and then determine whether they were the corpuscles of human or animal blood, and the Washington man was equally positive that he could not. To thoroughly appreciate the merits of the dispute, the reader should take into account the amount of blood discovered. Take all the corpuscles said to have been found on the Hayden knife and shirt, and they would make a drop of blood 4,999,999 smaller than this degree mark: °

Fifteen physicians were examined, of all grades and shades, and four Methodist clergymen, who were each contradicted by members of their own flocks. The prisoner Hayden was on the witness stand three whole days and a part of the fourth. He is described as follows:

> He answered all questions promptly, qualifying many critical replies with reservations. His cross-examination was severe and persistent, but he never lost his temper. His face would flush under insinuative questions, and his eyes flash, but his replies were soft and plaintive. At certain periods Mr. Hayden leaned forward in the box, apparently to give emphasis to particular portions of his testimony. This done, he resumed his usual easy position, with his legs crossed and his right arm swung over the back of his chair. Once he persisted in making an explanation of an apparent contradiction of his testimony in the preliminary examination at Madison. Again he refused to give an answer that he thought would place him in a false position; but, at the request of his counsel, he firmly answered the inquiry, in the trust that Mr. Jones would set him right on the re-direct examination.

In view of the protracted trial and the conflict of testimony, a disagreement of the jury or acquittal is looked for.

The Retiring State Senators.

Twenty-five of the fifty State Senators retire from office in 1880, and their successors are to be chosen in November next. In addition to the Senators to be elected by reason of expiration of terms, a vacancy in the Twenty-fourth district (Sullivan, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming), made by the death of George D. Jackson, is to be filled. The following is a list of the vacant Senatorships:

1. Geo. Handy Smith, R.	25. C. H. Seymour, R.
2. John Lamon, R.	27. S. P. Wolverton, D.
5. Jno. E. Reyburn, R.	29. Luther B. Keefer, R.
7. John C. Grady, R.	31. D. M. Crawford, D.
9. Thos. V. Cooper, R.	33. Horatio G. Fisher,† R
11. Dan'l Ermentrout, D	35. John A. Lemon, R.
13. A. H. Mylin, R.	37. Thos. St. Clair, R.
15. A. J. Herr, R.	39. Jas. C. Clark, D.
17. Geo. F. Meily, R.	41. John M. Grier, R.
19. Geo. A. Everhart, R.	43. Jos. M. Gazzam, R.
21. E. C. Wadhams, R.	45. John Gilfillan, R.
23. Wm. T. Davies, R.	47. Geo. W. Wright, R.
24. Geo. D. Jackson,* D.	49. Henry Butterfield, R

*Dead. †Member of Congress. Republicans, 21; Democrats, 5.

The Philadelphia *Times* remarks that the five districts now represented by Democrats will all elect Senators of like political faith, and it is probable that Democrats will also be chosen to succeed Wadhams, Keefer and Lemon. If so, the Republicans will elect 18 and the Democrats 8, making a Democratic gain of three. The present Senate stands 32 Republicans and 18 Democrats, including two with Greenback variations. The next Senate will be likely to contain 29 Republicans and 21 Democrats, giving the Republicans 8 majority. With such a majority as we had in the House in 1874, this would give the Democrats the Legislature on joint ballot.

A DARK and dispairing account of the state and prospects of the people of Galway has been sent by Archbishop Macvilly to the Dublin Diocesan Relief Committee. The statement of this ecclesiastic will carry the more weight for the reason that he is the coajutor of Archbishop Mc Hale, and that both are opposed to the views and acts of Mr. Parnell and his friends. Archbishop Macvilly writes that "in Galway during the course of the present month thousands will be in actual want. This terrible misfortune is not the fault of the people. Eleemosynary aid is useless. Public works are useless. The acts of the government are handing the people over to certain death." This picture is made more distressing by the coincident arrival of news that the Mansion House Irish Relief Fund, started at the instance of the wife of the Viceroy, the Duchess of Marlborough, is said to give unpleasant symptoms of failure. The sum contributed so far is said to be a mere trifle considering the pressing nature of the exigency and as compared with other occasions. The call for the relief of the distressed French peasants in 1871, and that for the succor of the distressed people of Murcia begun but a few weeks ago, were much more successful at an earlier period. The Irish people never wanted help more, we should say, than they are likely to want this winter, and the charitable all over the world and especially those of English and Irish speech and orgin, should make haste to show that they are alive to the fact.

MR. KAVANAGH, the Irish member of Parliament, whose lack of arms and legs is accompanied by a plentiful supply of brains, had in his youth a very sorrowful life. After the early death of his father and mother he was under the control of his two elder brothers, who, mortified at his strange deformity, are said to have secluded him in the country from the sight of mankind. The boy, full of intellectual zeal and manly spirit, would not allow his mind to rust and grow morbid; and when after several years his brothers died, leaving a very large estate to his guidance, he emerged from his library a rarely cultivated and brilliant man, with a brain and will so trained that it was a very easy matter to him to grasp practical life and affairs. So delightful are Mr. Kavanagh's intellectual and spiritual graces that he has won for his wife a very beautiful and charming woman. His children are all bright and handsome, and he is greatly beloved, both by them and by his tenantry. In spite of his bodily misfortune, Mr. Kavanagh is a noted Nimrod, riding after hounds—in a saddle which he himself invented—with the greatest energy and daring.

The Detroit Free Press Fiend has been punning on Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We will bet a new hat that this is only gratitude, for all thinking men knew its merits.—(Exch.)

THE M'LAIN TRIAL.

Full Resume of the Week's Testimony.

Testimony and Cross-Examination of Theodore Gross.

The Two Men That Carried the Sack and Who Ran Along the Bank.

The most interesting feature about the Courts for the past week is the case of Samuel McLain indicted for the murder of Sammy Hunter, at Braddocks, on the 5th of March, 1879. The case was taken up before Judge Bailey in the Criminal Court on Monday January 12th. Samuel Gisal and Theodore Gross (colored), were also indicted for the same offense, but a *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Gross, at the suggestion of the Commonwealth, and it was decided to try the other cases separately, the defense having asked for a severance. McLain's is now on trial as stated and Gisal's trial will follow. In the meantime McLain has been remanded to the Sheriff's charge. Gisal is still out on bail but attends the court regularly. Gross is rejoiced at having escaped so easily. He is still in custody, being held to give testimony in Gisal's case. The first day was occupied in getting the Jury and other preliminary work. The Jury is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. James Dickson, Joseph Washington, Joseph Henry, John Small, W. C. Dilks, James Ramsey, George Ludwig, C. Reiter, J. D. Brooks, George W. Markell, E. R. Gibson and John English. District Attorney Robb and M. Swartzwelder represent the Commonwealth and Messrs. T. N. Marshall, H. H. McCormick and Scott appear for the defense. Following is a resume of the evidence.

TUESDAY—OPENING THE CASE.

District Attorney Robb, in opening the case on Tuesday morning January 13th, among other things, related to the jury that the Commonwealth expected to prove that McLain struck Sammy Hunter in the stable at Braddock, with a shovel, that he knocked him down, that he afterwards struck him two or three times with the same shovel, that a sack was then procured, into which the body was placed, and that McLain and another man carried this sack to the river, where the dead body of Sammy Hunter was found. Gross' evidence would establish the actual fact, and other witnesses would corroborate it.

Andrew Hunter and George Hunter Jr. both brothers of Sammy were first sworn but there was nothing in their testimony. John Lawler, one of the boys first arrested for the crime, and who drove a mule at the steel works, was the next witness. He said: I saw Sammy Hunter last on the evening of the murder. He was washing his mule at the stable. It was a few minutes after the whistle blew. Sammy got there a few minutes after I got there. I started for home as soon as I unharnessed my horse and watered him. The watering trough where Hunter was is at the North end of the stable. Mr. McLain, the stable boss, was in the overshot when I put my horse away. Hunter kept his mule in a different part of the stable from where my horse was. Hunter kept his mule on the right hand side of the door, in the fourth or fifth stall from the first one. Sam Gisal, the other stable boss, was there at the time. Tom and Jim Sullivan, John Hart and Joe Hopkins went away with me. John Hopkins, John Hart, Harry Colgan, James Phillips and other stable boys were examined but their testimony was about similar to that of young Lawler.

WEDNESDAY—GROSS' STATEMENT.

The courtroom was packed as usual on Wednesday. Gates Fleck saw Sammy near the stable with the other boys. Thomas Sullivan who kept his mule in the next stall to Sammy's saw Sammy's mule in the stable but did not see Sammy, McLain or Gisal at the stable when he took his mule in. Herman Blotzer another driver saw Sammy take his mule into the stable. Miller Colgan another driver, William Jones Superintendent of the Steel Works, and P. F. Brendinger Civil Engineer were also examined, but nothing important was elicited.

GROSS' TESTIMONY.

Theodore Gross, being sworn, testified that he worked at the stable for Mr. Brinton, and lived at his house at the time of the death of Sammy Hunter; my work was to clean horses, buggies, &c.; the stable was between Brinton's house and the Connellsville railroad; don't know how old I am; don't remember the time Sammy Hunter died; don't know the month; I cleaned the horse in my care and put it in the stable the day Sammy Hunter died; the horse had been used that day; I shut the stable up and stood by the stable door; old man Gisal was pumping water there when Sammy Hunter came to the trough with his mule and began washing it; old man Gisal said to Sammy to never mind washing the mule, but to put the mule in the stable; I saw Sammy go into the stable, and saw

M'LAIN HIT SAMMY TWICE

with a coal shovel; McLain then told Sam Gisal to hold a bag and old man McLain put Sammy into it; then McLain and Sam Gisal carried the sack away from the stable toward the river until I could not see them any more for the river bank; Sammy's horse was kept in the middle stable and occupied a stall next the railroad on the right hand side when entering the door; I was standing at the trough when McLain went into the stable; the shovel he hit Sammy with was a coal shovel; when McLain went into the stable I went to the stable door and looked in; at the time McLain hit Sammy he was coming out of the stall, backing out from the mule; McLain hit Sammy on the back of the head with the coal shovel.

WHEN FIRST STRUCK SAMMY STAGGERED,

but when McLain struck him the second time he fell backward; McLain hit him with the edge of the shovel; the shovel had a broken handle; I had seen the shovel before McLain used it to hit Sammy; think I would know it if I saw it again; Sammy was put in the coffee sack headforemost. [Shovel shone the witness.] This is the shovel McLain hit Sammy with. [The witness here took the shovel in his hands and illustrated how the blows were delivered by McLain.] When Sammy fell he was left to lay awhile, and was then placed in the bag; the bag was got in the granary; that was where the grainbags were kept; when I first saw the bag it was near Sammy; it was hanging on a rack; Gisal got the sack.

M'LAIN SLUNG THE SACK ON HIS SHOULDER.

After that I ran away from the door where I had been standing to the corner of the watering trough, and stable; seen McLain carrying Hunter in the bag; Sam Gisal was with McLain; they came out of the middle door and turned to the right and went down toward the river along the right side of the fence.

Judge Baily indicated that the hour for adjournment of the court had passed, and Gross and McLain were taken in charge by the officers and returned to jail. The counsel for defense asked the Court to allow them possession of Gisal's clothing and shovel alluded to in the avidence so that a miscroscopic and other examination of the articles might be made. District Attorney Robb stated the articles in question were in the custody of County Detective Dressler, and had been held by that officer since they were taken possession of by the officers of the law. The District Attorney further stated that Detective Dressler was then about leaving for Braddock on business connected with the trial, and that the request could not be granted. The Court sustained the District Attorney, and against this ruling of the Court the defense filed exceptions.

THURSDAY—GROSS AND CHURHILL.

At the reassembling of the Court on Thursday morning, the negro Gross resumed the witness stand. Of course the Criminal Court was packed with the usual crowd of interested listeners. Gross said:

I saw McLain getting over the fence with the body; the fence is in the direction of the Connellesville Railroad; was at the bars a short distance from the barn; when I got to the bars they were crossing the railroad; they had the boy in a bag with them. they were carrying the sack with the boy's head in front; McLain was carrying him most of the way, on his shoulder; as I stood at the water trough I saw no one except McLain and Gisal; McLain had on an overcoat and undercoat and a pair of pants and a cap that evening; Gisal had on one coat, a pair of pants, boots and a black broad rimmed hat.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF GROSS.

The witness was then turned over to the attorneys for the defense, and upon cross-examination recited the nature of his occupation during the evening of the murder and said; I was at the stable at the time until after taking the mare down when I saw McLain and Gisal carry the bag away; I thought there was going to be harm done when I saw McLain with the shovel; I went to the stable and looked in; Sammy Hunter went into the stable, unharnessed his mule and took care of him and was coming out when McLain hit him with the shovel; Sammy was the last one to bring his mule in and the last one of the boys to be in the stable; he started to wash his mule's legs and McLain told him not to; I told this before, at the Mayor's office in the evening; I can't say what time; there was a colored man by the name of Dorsey Jones; I told the same story then as I told yesterday; the Coroner told me I had better tell for the other fellows were trying to get me into it; the Coroner did not threaten me neither did Dorsey Jones; I don't remember making a statement to McKinney that what I told the Coroner was false and all a lie; they told me at the prison if I would make a different statement than the one I had made they would turn me out and it was the first time I was ever in prison, and they told the first man that came in I must tell, and I could get out; I made no statement in the presence of Gisal and Brinton; I told McKinney that

[From Tuesday's Post.]

M'LAIN AND GISAL DID THE KILLING.

I don't know what induced me to look into the stable; I saw McLain go in with the shovel, and I thought some harm was goin to be done; the shovel was kept in the lower part of the stable; the handle of the shovel was broken off before this occurred; don't know how long it had been broken when I first saw it; I saw the sack hanging up in the stable before this; I have never seen it since; the sacks were kept on the barn floor; Gisal got the sack without saying a word, and held it while McLain put the body in; McLain hit Sammy two blows with the corner of the shovel and both blows were struck from behind the boy; he had not hit him with the handle at all; I have seen Detective Furlong; I don't know him; I told him McLain and Gisal killed Sammy Hunter; I did not say that McLain hit Sammy so hard that it broke the handle of the shovel; my memory is as fresh now as it was at the inquest; I saw Mr. Hopkins in the evening after the murder; Mr. Hopkins told me the next morning that Sammy Hunter had been murdered; I told Hopkins I knew who murdered him; don't know all that I talked to in jail; may have talked to newspaper men; I made all these statements before I knew I had any counsel; I did not tell a man in my cell that I gave Sammy Hunter some peanats and coaxed him to the river and killed him.

THE MEN WITH THE SACK.

Here a little tilt occurred between Judge Bailey and Mr. Marshall, after which Bernard Churchill aged forty-five years, was summoned. He testified as follows:

I recollect the day of Sammy Hunter's death; I quit work about five or six minutes, before six o'clock, Baltimore and Ohio time; I put my tools away and went for my basket and started home; it was about a mile and a half from Bessemer, on the Baltimore and Ohio road; I came home on the railroad track; I walked; before I came to the switch at Bessemer, by the clearing post, I noticed two men go down a bit of a slope on the left side of the track—south towards the river; they were carrying a sack which was tied up; they were about two hundred yards or more from me when I first noticed them; the sack was about that long (the witness showed with his hands about three feet), the two men were carrying it betwixt them—one with it on the right hand and the other on the left; they were walking abreast and pretty quickly; were about three hundred feet away from me when they got to the point where I last noticed them; they were going along the ravine direct towards the river; I was walking along the track when I saw them; I kept still walking on it; I perhaps walked a hundred and twenty-five yards on the track while I was looking at them; observed them for about three hundred yards: they were going direct to the river along the gully or ravine; when I first saw the men they were going down the bank toward the marsh one was a

STOUT SLOVENLY

dressed man and the other was a more tastily dressed, slimer man; one had a round cap and the other a hat on; the man on the left of the bag going down, the stout man, wore the cap; I could not swear positively to the men; I was examined at the Coroner's inquest; I saw several of the neighbors in the room; a man at the inquest, by his stature, looked like or resembled one of the men with the sack, could not swear positively he was the man; the man I saw at the inquest I now see sitting in front of me, with chin whiskers; [cap shone the witness]; this cap looks like the same make in shape I saw on the stout man; the man had on a brown coat, like an overcoat; when he was carrying the sack; the other man had on a brown coat also, not so long as the coat of the other; I saw the men first about twenty minutes after I quit work; quit work about five minutes before six, Baltimore Railroad time; don't exactly know the difference between the time I quit work and Pittsburgh time; [coat shone the witness.] This coat looks much like the coat worn by the stout man; know where Brinton's stable is; I was, I guess, about one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards from the stable when I first saw the men with the bag; I live about one-fourth mile from Bessemer station; within five houses of Braddock station, I was on the east side of the stable; when I first saw the men.

FRIDAY—FINDING THE BODY.

On Friday morning Mr. Churchill was cross-examined. The cross-examination did not differ from his testimony given before.

Mrs. Dowden who lives across the river from Braddock was the next witness. On the evening Sammy was killed she was looking out of the window to see if her husband was coming when she saw two men on the bank on the other side of the river. This testimony continued: I turned around and told my boy to put on his shoes; I thought his father was on the other side of the river, and to go after him, I then looked out of the window, but could see nothing; my son was about half way over the river when I looked out again; I can't say how near the men were to the water on the other side of the river; it was 6:30 by Pittsburgh time; my husband came home that evening; the boy met him on the other bank; he had just come to the bank when the boy got there; it was something like twenty minutes to seven.

HE ALSO SAW THE MEN.

George Kramer said I heard of Sammy's death; I saw two men on the other side of the river; one man was standing on the bank and the other was coming downt him; saw Mr. Dowden's boy start across the river; when he got a short distance out in the river both men ran up the ravine as far as I could see for the trees; they were near together when running.

James Dowden, Henry Dowden and Nicholas Kramer also gave about the same testimony as Mrs. Dowden and George Kramer. Henry and James Dowden found the body. Squire Russell testified concerning the wounds and the Court adjourned while Frank Russell was on the stand.

SATURDAY—TRACKS ON THE GRASS.

Frank Russell continued his testimony when Court convened on Saturday morning. He stated that tracks were discovered upon the banks and continued. They were tracks leading to and from the direction of the steel works; up the ravine I noticed but one track; we were looking for the track of Sammy Hunter; found none of his tracks; we had seen what he had on his feet, one heavy boot, heavily nailed, on one foot, and a woman's shoe on the other; I found his tracks at the watering trough at the stable.

THE BUGGY TRACKS.

George Jacobs corroborated the previous witness and testified that the party followed the track of a buggy up the ravine that night, from the bluff at the river bank. It went from Kinney's landing, where the body was found, almost to Bessemer Station, on the Connellsville road; from the marks of the horse's foot, it came from Bessemer Station to Kinney's landing, and then up the other ravine, leading towards the steel works; the witness followed it up about three hundred yards.

Nicholas Kramer also testified to seeing the buggy. Mr. Hunter, Sammy's father testified to having seen the tracks. Walter Collins testified that McLain had told him (Collins) that he had staid at the stable a good little bit.

Several other witnesses were examined, but simply corroborated the testimony of those noted. This closes the testimony up to Saturday evening 17th inst. The balance of the testimony will be found on the fourth page.

THE Czar of all the Russias is represented to be in great mental trouble from bodily fear of being shot, or blown up, or assassinated in some way. Indeed, the apprehension of a violent death is said so to prey upon him that fears are entertained lest it shall drive him mad and shorten his days. It renders his existence perfectly miserable. The New York *Sun*, therefore, makes the following suggestions:

> "Let him abdicate and come to this country. The assassins will then have no further occasion to fire at him or blow up the trains by which he travels. In front of the *Sun* building is a fruit and peanut stand, enjoying a liberal run of custom. If the Czar will buy out this peanut stand and give to it strict personal attention the business may probably be greatly increased—sufficiently to afford him an excellent living. His thoughts by day and his dreams by night will no longer be disturbed by fears of some deadly attack. He can take out naturalization papers and vote any ticket he chooses—Republican, Democratic or scattering."

GROVE L. JOHNSON, who is regarded as a possible successer to Senator Booth, has introduced in the California Legislature "a retraction bill" in regard to newspaper libels. The bill (which appears on its face to be unconstitutional) provides that on complaint of any person alleging himself libelled the Judge of the Superior Court must issue an order to the proprietor of the newspaper to show cause why he should not retract the alleged libelous article at the expiration of ten days, or in case an adjournment is allowed of twenty days, when a hearing must take place, and if the Court or jury decides that the publication is untrue' a retraction must be made in terms prescribed by the Court.

THE New York *Times* condemns the bill in the New York Legislature for the choice of electors by Congressional districts, on these grounds:

> Whatever may be said in support of the plan of election by congressional districts, which is one that has its merits, it is obvious that *it can only be fairly applied over the entire Union at once*, and that can only be done by an amendment of the National Constitution. For the Republicans of New York to adopt the scheme for this State alone is so make a present to the Democrats of the electors from those districts which they may carry should the Republicans carry the State. It is, moreover, an implied confession, that we cannot expect to carry the State ourselves—a confession which it would be extremely foolish to make at present.

MR. JOHN KELLY, the Tammany chief, is prompt to respond to Mr. Charles O'Conor's uncomplimentary reference to him, in a recent letter. He says. "Mr. O'Conors has always had the reputation of being unwilling to allow persons to differ with him on any subject of his own," which Mr. Kelly thinks "shows the littleness of his nature." Mr. Kelly goes a step further, and disputes Mr. O'Conor's rank as a lawyer. He also defends Governor Garcelon's action in Maine, but he, perhaps has more need to make his own defense.

THE recent State convention of millers at Harrisburg, adopted a proposition that a committee composed of one member from each county in the State be appointed to agitate among millers and farmers a movement looking to an improvement of the varieties of wheat and the establishment of an equitable value of the cereal at the mills. The executive committee of the association was authorized to carry out the above views.

SPEAKER RANDALL, in the House on Wednesday presented a memorial signed by Henry M. Hoyt, Governor; W. P. Schell, State Auditor, and A. C. Noyes, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, asking the passage of the bill providing for the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and several States and the city of Baltimore, growing out of moneys expended in the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y. 3

Fire at a Stove Works.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, W. VA., January 17.—A fire broke out at an early hour this morning in the jointing factory of the Pittsburgh Stove Company's works at New Martinsville, W. Va., entirely destroying the building and machinery. The loss will be four thousand dollars. The works was insured fully in Pittsburgh companies. The works will be rebuilt immediately.

"I GAVE the child a dose of 'Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup,' and it was all right in an hour." Sold by druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

THE SPIDER'S LESSON.

A tyrant in my border dwells
In Austrian black and gold;
Wrought all in silver are his cells,
Fine spun, a thousand fold.

His dwelling has no dingy roof,
Nor dismal underground;
The sunlight glides its slender woof
On fragrant bushes bound.

And at his levee, every morn,
Such brilliants do appear,
As ne'er in any court were worn
By Christian monarch dear.

No prison dungeon has this wretch
Where victims, out of sight,
His cruel jealousy may fetch
And keep in hopeless night.

Yet subtle stratagems he springs
On harmless passers-by,
Winds his soft silk about their wings,
And hangs them up to die.

I came to sweep his work away
With swift, impatient hand;
But here the lesson of the day
He teaches, as I stand.

The tyrant Luxury doth so
Our winged souls entwine,
And bind us fettered in a show,
To mock the free sunshine.

The subtle web afar I'll leave
Of flattering deceit;
The gorgeous spider shall not weave
His fetters for my feet.

The eye that views the heavens in faith,
The hand with justice armed,
Can see the snare that binds to death,
And scatter it, unharmed.

—Julia Ward Howe

LOVE TRAGEDIES.

A Virginian's Fickle Girl—Texas Romance—Story From Ontario.

As Miss Lilian Graham was picking her way along the sidewalk of North Exeter street, in Baltimore, about one year ago, both feet slipped from under her and one hundred and twenty pounds of sweetness started with alarming velocity towards the ice below. But Miss Graham never struck. At that critical moment the arm of Nathan Blakemore's ulster interposed between soft sealskin and cruel pave, so that the young woman, instead of cutting a ludicrous figure, was enabled to do something more graceful—stand off and bow her thanks. The incident led to the acquaintance of the young people, and before May had come the two were engaged to be married. Blakemore came of a family who have an old and beautiful home in the valley of Virginia, while Miss Graham was seventeen years old, round-faced, black-haired, and of pretty hazel eyes. The match was approved by both families, and the wedding was set for Christmas Day, 1879. One week before Christmas a Mr. Biddle, an old lover, returning for the holidays from the West, visited Miss Graham. From the day of his visit Miss Graham grew cold towards Blakemore. He quoted to himself Thackeray's doggerel:

Love's like a mutton chop,
Soon it grows cold;
All its attractions hop
E'er it grows old.
Love's like the colic, sure,
Hard to endure:
'Brandy's for both a cure—
So I've been told.

Accepting Thackeray's remedy Blackmore took to brandy. Christmas passed and on that day Blakemore lost his mind. His friends heard of his unfortunate condition and were preparing to succor him when he disappeared. The search has been kept up since then. A body recently fished out of the basin is believed to be his.

The Insanity of the young lady in Lyons, N. Y., who killed her father and subsequently shot herself, was induced by a love affair. Her lover was Eugene Raines, formerly a resident of that village. It would seem that though she respected him always, for a long time Miss Hovey did not look favorably upon his suit, giving as a reason that she did not love him well enough to marry him; but he was very persistent, and would take nothing but "yes" as an answer to his proposal of marriage. Under this stress she finally gave a reluctant consent; but after he had gone away she repented. For days and weeks this preyed upon her mind—the thought that having given him an affirmative answer which sooner or later she felt she must recall, she had done him an irreparable injury. After many attempts she wrote him a letter annulling the engagement, stating frankly her reasons for such a step and returning the engagement ring he had placed upon her finger at parting. Soon after this he was taken ill. He was sent South in the hope that a change of climate would be beneficial to him, and he died in Louisiana in November last. On hearing of his death Miss Hovey, already in a weak, nervous condition, at once sprang to the conclusion that she was the cause of it. Day and night this idea haunted her. She at last entirely lost control of her mental faculties.

Ottawa, Ontario, has a wild sort of a romance. A citizen had a daughter who was so shy of lovers that the towns-people, speaking of Venus said:

"Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows,
Swears he will shoot no more, but play with sparrows
And be a boy outright."

This was the state of affairs until a trapper named Briskbers came along and with Briskbers the girl fell in love. Briskbers flirted with the girl and left her. Three weeks ago the young woman's father, before unknown to Briskbers, made his acquaintance under an assumed name. The two went into partnership and started for the wild grounds up the Gatineau, there to spend the winter in hunting and trapping. An Indian reports that a week ago he found the dead body of the old man in a camp that had been occupied by the partners on their third or fourth day's journey into the wilderness. The head had been split open with an axe and the body was covered with wounds. There were signs of a desperate struggle. Suspicion of course attaches to Briskbers, who returned alone a week ago, sold out all his furs and took himself off to parts unknown. It is thought that in attempting to revenge himself on Briskbers for the ruin of his daughter the old man lost his life.

Michael Hornan was a high-strung man, and his wife had a bad temper, and so it came about that though they were good people really they separated. That was eleven years ago, Mrs. Hornan keeping the home, which was in Houston, Texas, and Hornan himself leaving for the North. Hornan went into the railroad business at Columbus and made considerable money. His health failed him last summer, and then he began to feel the remorse that was sure to come sooner or later. He packed up all his goods and went to Texas, where he found his wife just as he left her, except that she was more loving and that there was gray in her hair. During Christmas week both were kept indoors by sickness, and on last Thursday both were very ill. They got out their love trinkets and ordered that they should be buried with them. On Sunday night Mrs. Hornan died, on Monday morning Hornan also gave up the ghost. They were buried together on the next day.

The Little Rock, Ark., *Gazette*, says: There is now living in Morrillton, Conway county, this State, a woman who has been married fourteen times. She is now sixty-five years old and, matrimonially speaking, she has been remarkably successful. Her fourteenth husband is now living, but it is not known how soon he may drop off, and, considering the epidemic that has raged among his predecessors, his position is one of extreme danger. In the hall of the house where the lady now lives there are thirteen pegs driven in the wall, on which hang thirteen hats labeled John, Tom, Abe, Bill and so on.

A NEW PIECE OF OLD NEWS.

The Delightful Letter in Which the Elder Adams Flattered "Miss Polly."

An Associated Press agent at Fortress Monroe has come across the following letter, written by the elder Adams on the 5th of July, 1776, just after the Declaration of Independence had been promulgated. The original is now in the possession of Mr George Snyder, a resident of Old Point, who found it in a book he purchased at auction in Baltimore some fifty years ago, and who vouches for its genuineness:

Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1775.

Miss Polly: Your favor of June 15, 1775, was handed to me by the last post. I hold myself much obliged for your attention to me at this distance from those scenes which, although I feel myself deply interested, yet I can neither be an actor nor spectator. You have given me (not withstanding all your modest apologies) with a great deal of elegance and perspicuity, a minute and circumstantial narative of the whole expedition to the lower harbor against the man-of-war. It is lawful, you know, to flatter the ladies a little—at least if custom can make a thing lawful—but without availing myself in the least of this license I can safely say that from your letter and one from Miss Paine to her brother I was enabled to form a more adequate idea of that transaction than from all the other accounts of it, both in the newspapers and private letters that have come to my hands. In times as turbulent as these commend me to the ladies and historiographers. The gentleman are too much engaged in action; the ladies are cooler spectators. There is a lady at the foot of Pen's Hill who obliges me from time to time with cleverer public intelligence than I can not get from a whole committee of gentlemen.

I was a little mortified at the unlucky calm which retarded the militia from Braintree, Weymouth and Hingham. I wish that they might have had more than half the glory of the enterprise, however, it satisfies me that it was not their fault, but the fault of the wind they had not.

I will enclose to you a declaration in which all America is remarkably united. It completes a revolution which makes as great a figure in the history of mankind as any that have preceded it, provided always that the ladies take care to record the circumstances of it, for by the experience I have had of the other sex they are either too lazy or too active to commemorate them.

A continuance of your correspondence, Miss Polly, would much oblige me. Compliments to papa and mamma and the whole family. I begin now to flatter myself that you are situated in the safest place on the continent. Howe's army and fleet are at Staten Island, but there is a very numerous army at New York and New Jersey to oppose him. Like Noah's dove—without its innocence—they can find no rest.

I am, with much respect, esteem and gratitude, your friend and humble servant,

John Adams.

SAMPLE OF DENNIS.

How He Opened Out His Campaign in New York City.

Abuse of Gov. Tilden That is Rather in His Favor.

[From Kearney's Speech in New York.]

I did not intend to deliver a speech in New York had I not been prevailed upon to do so; consequently I have chosen for my speech to-night "The Coming Empire and the Downfall of the Republic." (Great applause.) I shall use language suited to myself—(cries of "You're right, Dennis," and applause)—consulting Dennis Kearney as to the expressions he shall use. My expressions will not rest easy upon the sordid despots of the robber class who live on Murray Hill, among whom are C. P. Huntington, who commenced life in my adopted State peddling pickaxes and shovels, &c., to his neighbors, but who to-day is stretching his blood-stained fangs across the continent, sapping the life's blood of the free people and driving them into a condition of slavery. You in New York are forced to submit to this blathering pirate, who to-day flaunts his liveried flunkies in your faces and hurrahs for the empire. (Applause.) Next comes Jim Bennett — (groans, hisses and cries of "Give it to him, Dennis; don't spare him")—the lep-e-rous proprietor of the New York *Herald*. (Renewed hisses and groans.) He has raised his black flag against every noble principle and against every honest man—(cries of "That's so.")—and to-day he is so depraved in his nature that he cannot find depravity enough on the American continent, consequently he is compelled to transmit his vile carcass across to Europe—(uproarious applause)—to spend the money that he filches from the pockets of the citizens of New York City. (Applause.) Next comes Jay Gould—(Dennis here dropped his voice to a tone of withering contempt)—the lean, lantern-jawed and shark-snouted cormorant! (Great laughter and applause.) Look at him as he crawls like a reptile cur through Wall street, clinching the bones of his victims! This is the honor of the American aristocrats. He wants Grant and the empire. (Hisses.) I have done thus far with these three pusillanimous, miserable, wretched lice—(great laughter)—who pale into contempt before that colossal railroad highwayman and robber, that bloody figure of carnage and ruin who dines upon the carcasses of his victims and whose mansions are built and cemented by the wails and cries and the blood and the tears of widows and orphans and those who perish from want and starvation—I refer to the thief Vanderbilt. He, too, wants an empire. The next upon the list is Cyrus W. Field—(groans and hisses)—and the whole Field crew. Field wants the empire. But again we come to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who dispenses gilded religion to $400,000,000 every Sunday morning. Hall says, "It is terrible, it is terrible, truly terrible, those awful communists. The miserable, festering, contemptible whelp! (Laughter.) How dare he at this age of intelligence cast a stigma upon God's noblest, blessed freemen, the working-men. But last though not least is the devil-fish—(laughter)—the political devil-fish, with his false teeth, false wig, false heart and false gizzard—he's got no soul—(laughter and cries of "Go it, Dennis")—the fraud, the cipher fraud, the election fraud, the fraud of all frauds, Sam Tilden. (Great applause, laughter, hisses and groans.) He stands or sits in his office like a great spider with its suckers spread out all along the continent, fixing and oiling the machine. You may seem astonished to think that Tilden wants the empire, but he is one of the play-actors in this great drama that to-day is being worked, unknown to both you and me. He and all his kind are being used with a perfect understanding that the Republican nominee will be inaugurated if not elected, and the interests of Tilden are identical with the interests of the leaders of the Republican party.

ONLY A DANCING GIRL.

[By the author of Pinafore.]

Only a dancing girl
With an unromantic style,
With borrowed color and curl,
With fixed, mechanical smile,
With many a hackneyed wile,
With ungrammatical lips,
And corns that mar her trips.

No airy fairy she
As she hangs in arsenic green
From a highly impossible tree,
In a highly impossible scene
(Herself not over-clean).
For fairies don't suffer, I'm told
From bunions, coughs or cold.

But change her gold and green
For a coarse merino gown,
And see her upon the scene
Of her home when coaxing down
Her drunken father's frown
In his squalid, cheerless den:
She's a fairy truly then!

—W. S. Gilbert.

IRISH ABDUCTION CLUBS.

The Daring Crime for which two Impecunious Squireens Suffered Death in 1779.

[From O'Flanigan's "History of the Munster Circuit."]

The crime of abduction—carrying off young girls possessed of fortune—has been an offense committed since very early times. Maids, wives and widows have been the object either of cupidity or amorous designs, from the days of Paris, son of Priam, to the attempt of Mr. Carden, of Barnane, to carry off Miss Arbuthnot in recent years. Abduction caused the siege and fall of Troy; it led to the invasion of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans; it induced the Irish House of Commons to pass an act in 1634 for punishing all those who "carried away maydens that be inheritors." This statute was found insufficient to prevent the frequent commission of this offence, so the Irish Parliament of 1707 made forcible abduction a capital felony, and this act also rendered those "who carried off heiresses, though not forcibly, incapable of enjoying their wives' fortunes." The statute recites how "one John O'Bryan, being a person of no property, did forcibly abduct and carry away Margaret McNamara, junior, she being entitled to a fortune of £2,000 sterling," which fortune of £2,000 the statue provides should not be touched by the aforesaid John O'Bryan. As a proof of the frequency of these outrages I may mention that associations for carrying off heiresses existed during the last century in Ireland. They were termed "abduction clubs." The members bound themselves by oath to promote the success of their brother members in carrying off such young or old girls as were the object of the member's choice. In order to ascertain who were eligible for the proof of their high consideration, the clubs had their spies and emissaries. They paid servants for information respecting the fortune of daughters of the masters and means of obtaining admission to the houses where the daughters of neighboring gentry resided, and for such details of their masters' houses and famlies as it was prudent to ascertain before the abductors ventured to carry off the young lady. The members of these clubs were usually what was known in Ireland as "squireens"—idle, dissolute, needy young fellows, drunken, debauched, improvident in their habits. Most of them were younger sons of country gentlemen, hangers-on or poor relations of respectable families—men who to dig were not able and too proud to beg. They looked to making a good—that is to say a rich—marriage as their only chance for giving them a station in society. When a rich girl was marked for prey for members of the club in whose district she had the misfortune to reside drew lots as to who should be the abductor. When this was decided and the person on whom the lot had fallen had no acquaintance with the object of his choice, his first care was to procure an introduction, and if possible gain her affections. Public balls, if they occurred at the time; or at private houses, if they moved in the same circle; race-courses or hunt-fixtures, if the fair lady was of a sporting character, were all availed of. The squireen was usually a good shot and a daring horseman. When he got introduced to the lady he paid her marked attention. If he could marry her *in facie ecclesiæ*, it was so done, but there were romantic young ladies who preferred the eclat and risk of the abduction, and this put the love (!) and courage of the youth to the proof by outraging the law and perilling life by carrying off the lady.

This bad example of the upper classes was sure to find imitators among the lower, and farmers and laborers followed the mode of gaining their wives very frequently. Our Irish novelist—Carleton—very graphically describes a case of the kind and also the prevailing notion the offense punishable by statute was not committed if it appeared the female was the abductor and not the male. To give a *prima facie* appearance to this state of the case the female was often placed in front on the saddle and the man behind, so that it appeared she carried him off, and not he. Several instances of abduction still linger in Ireland. One of the most remarkable was the case of two sisters—Catherine and Anne Kennedy. They were daughters of Mr. Kennedy, of Rathmeadan, in the confines of the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. Their widowed mother and these two young ladies moved in a respectable circle, each of the daughters being entitled from their father's assets to a legacy of £2,000. Their orphaned lot and considerable fortune, magnified by report to a much larger sum exposed them to the dangers of abduction and the members of the nearest club to their residence drew lots for carrying them off. Two persons who claimed to be gentlemen—a Mr. Strange of Ullardi in the county of Kilkenny, and Mr. Garret Byrne, of Bailyann County Carlow, were the two on whom the lots fell. They were bold, unscrupuleus and needy. They had spent nearly what little they ever possessed, and, immersed in debt, were ready to adept any expedient to better their condition. They are said to have been of very different disposition. Strange is represented as a man of a harsh, irritable temper, resolute in carrying out any project on which he fixed his mind, and very unscrupulous in what means he employed to accomplish his aim. Byrne, on the contrary, was mild and gentle, though courageous, and, also impelled by distressed circumstances, he did not shrink from the risk he had to face in committing this deed. He had taken a great liking to Miss Catherine Kennedy, who is said to have been a girl of gentle, loving nature, while her sister won the regard of Strange by showing a temper similiar to his own. They mixed in the same society, and at evening parties, balls and race meetings, picnics and other social gatherings the young men strove to improve the occasions and ingratiate themselves in the esteem of the co-heiresses. The friends and mother of the girls, who knew that these men were penniless, would instantly have scouted their pretensions if they presented themselves as suitors. As the sisters were both extremely young—Catherine only fifteen and Anne a year younger—no thought of marriage for them was as yet dreamed of. They promised to be very good-looking, Anne the more attractive of the two.

At Graiguenamanna, a small town not very remote from Mrs. Kennedy's house, on the night of the 17th of April, 1779, a theatrical representation took place. It was numerously and respectably attended. The little theatre was crowded. The rank and fashion of Kilkenny and the neighboring county of Waterford were attracted to see the play and the Misses Kennedy were in the boxes, chaperoned by their mother and aunt. They enjoyed the play heartily, poor girls, and as they laughed at the fun of the comedy they little thought the afterpiece was a tragedy in which they were to enact the role of heroines. Yet so it was. Before the curtain fell on the closing scene intelligence reached them that Strange and Byrne were prepared to carry them off that night on their way home. In fright and fear they left the theatre and sought shelter in a room in the house. The girls were accompanied by their mother, aunt and some male friends who determined to resist this audacious attempt. For some time all was quiet, but after considerable delay the attempt was made with such violence the door was burst in and the friends of the poor girls were overpowered. The assailants were armed with swords and pistols, and despite the utmost resistance of the young girls and their friends these miscreants carried them off. Catherine was placed on a horse before Byrne, and Anne before Strange. They were joined by some females, sisters or relatives of these men. This was for the purpose of allaying the fears of the poor young ladies, and it had that effect at first.

They were carried that night to a place called Kilmasham, nearly twenty miles distant from Graiguenamanns. While on this lonely night-ride they were constantly asked to consent to be married to their companions, but each stoutly refused. The females also joined in their entreaties, and declared "if the girls refused compliance they would abandon them." While at Kilmashan some food was provided; a person, said to be a priest, was produced to perform the marriage ceremony. Still they refused, when both Bryne and Strange swore "that if they persisted in their refusal they would be harassed to death by going from place to place until they consented, but if they complied they would be immediately restored to their friends." Induced by this promise they became calm and a short ceremony took place. They then demanded the performance of the promise and they were told it would be complied with next day. Both sisters refused to retire to rest until a female accompanied each of them which was granted, but these faithless women deserted them during the night, when the men occupied their places.

For some days they were carried about the country, and brought to the house of a person who was also said to be a priest. He tried to induce the ladies to live with these men, whom he called their husbands, and be on friendly terms with them, but they denied these men were their husbands. On this the scoundrels swore "they would put the girls into the coal mines at Castlecomer," and Strange, in a rage, struck Anne on the face—a blow which rankled deep in her mind.

Thus, from day to day and week to week, until a weary month had passed, were these delicate girls carried through the countries of Kilkenny, Carlow, Waterford and Kildare to Dublin. They halted at a small village on the North side of Dublin Bay, called Rush. Here they did not remain long. The men, I suppose, were afraid that, as pursuit was hot after them, they might be tracked, so resolved to have the sea between them and those who were bent on their arrest. They placed their victims on board a vessel and sailed for the Wicklow coast. Arrived off Wicklow, the two abductors went on shore to purchase provisions, and while there they beheld the revenue officers go on board their vessel. Feeling the game was up, they made their escape. A vessel was just starting from Arklow for South Wales and took them on board. They reached Milford Haven in safety. When the revenue officers came on board the vessel containing the captive ladies, the poor girls informed them of their sad story and besought their protection, which was readily accorded. These officials took prompt steps to restore the young ladies to their afflicted mother and friends.

The capture of the culprits was soon effected in Wales. They were made prisoners at Milford on the 6th of July, and placed in Carnarvon Jail.

There seems to have existed at first some boubt as to whether these men would be prosecuted. It was believed Catherine Kennedy had a great affection for Byrne, but Anne was resolved to convict Strange, whose conduct to her had been violent and harsh. A Mr. Hayes, a relation of the Kennedys, was determined to punish these men, and, owing much to his exertions the girls were induced to make their joint depositions before the Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Annaly. The Attorney-General at that period was John Scott, afterwards Chief-Justice and first Earl of Clonmel. He was resolved, if possible, to make this case a terror to all abductors, and, under his directions, Byrne and Strange were tried at Kilkenny during the Lent Assizes, March, 1780. An attempt at defense was made. Letters were given in evidence for the prisoners, as if written by these young ladies, in which they actually invited these men to carry them off; but it turned out that these letters were forged by Byrne's sister, who was heard to declare "she could imitate Anne Kennedy's handwrting so well no one could discern the difference." Letters in the genuine handwriting of these ladies were also produced, for the purpose of showing they regarded the prisoners as their husbands, and were treated by them with great affection; but it was proved these letters were written by the young ladies under coercion, through fear of greater ill-usage, and when they were away from all protection.

The result of the trial was the conviction of the abductors, and they were sentenced to be hanged.

Every effort was made to obtain a commutation of their sentence—their position in life, their respectable connection with many high famlies, who made application to the Government on their behalf; but all in vain. Scott, then Attorney-General, insisted an example should be made, and the sentence of death was executed. I understand the ladies subsequently married, but not very happily. They had gained unenviable notriety, and, from that strange sympathy with crime so frequently found in Ireland, were regarded with aversion by the lower orders.

This was not the only case where the offense was punished with death.

When Messrs. Kimberly and Meade were found guilty for abduction and sentenced to death in 1730, the sentence was carried into effect. Mr. Kimberly, who was an attorney, raised a curious point to delay his execution. Great efforts were made to obtain a commutation of his sentence and the Lords Justices having granted a respite, which included the day fixed for his execution, Mr. Kimberly contended "his sentence thereby lapsed, or, at all events, could not be carried into effect without a fresh order."

This was a poser for the Sheriff, who consulted Judge Bernard as to the effect of a respite upon the sentence. The learned Judge said "a respite did not affect the sentence—it only delayed its execution." Mr. Kimberly had the case brought before the Privy Council, who, not being well acquainted with criminal law, desired it might be referred to the law officers of the Crown. These were among the most eminent lawyers at the Irish or any other bar—Prime Sergeant Singleton, the Attorney-General (Jocelyn), and Mr. Sergeant Bowes. These gentlemen having fully considered this knotty point sent in their opinion. They agreed with Judge Bernard "that the reprieve had no effect but merely to delay the carrying out of the sentence, and in the present case Mr. Kimberly could be lawfully executed at the terminus of the time to which he was respited without any fresh sentence." He did suffer death accordingly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Biography of a Mare.—The New York *Times* prints a lengthy biography of the famous trotting mare, "Goldsmith Maid." In 1855 her mother was bought by John B. Decker of Orange county New York, from a pedlar for an insignificant sum. In 1857 this mare gave birth to a colt sired by a son of old Hambletonian. She was wild, but gained a local reputation for speed. We quote the rest of the *Times* article:

There were race-courses at several places in the neighborhood of Deckertown, and many "crack" runners. It was a favorite amusement of "Decker's worthless colt," as the headstrong little mare was called, to run round and round the lot in which she might be confined, ann the speed which she showed attracted the attention of certain young "bloods,' in the neighborhood. Through Decker's hired man they managed to catch the colt one moonlight night, unknown to her owner. They took her on a course, and one of them rode her against a celebrated local running horse. The little mare entered into the race with such zest that she almost distanced her competitor. She remembered that race, and during the three years that she remained in Decker's possession afterward she was often clandestinely taken from her pasture to be entered in a running race. At such times she made no resistance to being caught, and manifested the greatest impatience until she was on the contesting ground, when she entered into the sptrit of the sport as fully as did the spectators. This characteristic of hers never failed to be prominent with her whenever she appeared on the turf in her subsequent long and remarkable career. To add to the annoying contrariness of the mare on the farm she was in the habit of making a trip through the adjoining country, regardless of fences, ditches, or streams, regularly once a month. She could jump any fence on the farm, and if one of extraordinary height was built around the inclosure, she would kick an opening in it somewhere. She would make a circuit of 8 or 10 miles around, when out on these journeys, and every one knew the "worthless Decker mare;" and there were a few persons who, knowing the blood that was in the colt, believed that something might be made of her. Her owner, in spite of her waywardness, was very fond of her, and was not anxious to get rid of her. * * * In the spring of 1865 Decker met Alden Goldsmith on an Erie Railway train. He said to Goldsmith, "If you will give me $100, I will tell you where you can get the best piece of horse-flesh in the country." Goldsmith replied: "If you mean the Decker mare, I've been to see her, and she is no good." The pedigree of the mare was known to very few. When Decker told Goldsmith the stock the mare was from he opened his eyes. He examined Major Edsall's books, and found the record of the payment of the service money, which resulted in the foaling of the Decker mare—Goldsmith made several offers for the mare, and finally gave Jersey Bill $600 for her. He also gave Bill a second-hand wagon at the same time, but this was not a consideration of the purchase, as the popular tradition has it recorded. After purchasing the mare Alden Goldsmith put her in charge of Bill Bodine, a noted Orange County horseman. When he took her four men were required to hitch her up. She was, from use and inclination, a runner, and it was months before Bodine could induce her to take to the desired gait. She ran at every opportunity, and several times came near killing her trainer. Goldsmith was thoroughly disgusted and discouraged with her, and but for Bodine, would have disposed of her for any price. The driver knew there was sterling stuff in the nervous little mare, and by months of patient, kind and persistent effort made her as tractable and obedient as could be desired. No matter to what height of fame she reached under subsequent management, the world is indebted to-day to the skill, untiring effort, and rare judgment of William Bodine for the peerless Goldsmith Maid.

In the Fall of 1865. Bodine had the Decker mare in such shape that he believed it would be safe to trot her in public on a course. E. A. Brown, of Port Jervis, now Under Sheriff of Orange County, had a horse known as Lady Brown. A purse of $500 (50 forfeit), was put up for a race between the Decker mare and Lady Crown to take place in Middletown. Bodine entered his mare, but Alden Goldsmith entered for a race to come off in the same day in Goshen. Bodine paid the $50 forfeit, and drove the mare at Goshen against the then well-known horse General Walker, and won the race easily to three straight heats, making a record for the mare of 2:26. The same fall she became famous from her race with Dexter on the Middletown course, although she lost the race.

Goldsmith, in place of the $100 that he was to pay John H. Decker for putting him on the track of the Decker mare, offered him a colt by his horse Volunteer. Decker did not think much of Volunteer stock, and said that if Goldsmith would let him name the mare he would call it square. He wanted to name the mare Ella D., after his wife. Goldsmith wanted his name attached to her in some way, and would not consent, giving the mare the name under which she astonished the world—Goldsmith Maid. Goldsmith owned the horse until November, 1868, when he sold her for $20,000 to Budd Double and Barney Jackman. Two years later she was purchased by Henry N. Smith for $35,000. She was withdrawn from the turf in 1877, with a record of 2:14, made in her nineteenth year, 1874. She had trotted 132 races, won 92. Her aggregate winning were about $240,000. Among her great achievements was her trotting of three successive heats in Buffalo, on Aug. 3 1876, in 2:16, 2:15½, 2:15. Since her retirement she has become a mother, in her twenty-second year.

John H. Decker, to whose judgment is due the rescuing of this great horse from her wild life in New Jersey, met with a tragic death two years ago. He, some years ago, purchased the homestead where he sold Jersey Bill the mare, and took up his residence there. One night in the Spring of 1877, he was returning home from Goshen. He had been suffering for some days with pain in his side and shoulders, and had bathed them freely with liniment. When nearly home, he struck a match to light a cigar. Soon afterwards a blaze burst out from beneath his coat and almost enveloped him. His horse, frightened at the sudden light, sprang to one side, and Mr. Decker was thrown to the ground. His horse went on home, and search was at once made for him. He was found lying unconscious by the road side. After he was taken home he revived. He was frightfully burned on the breast, side and back. The theory was that a spark from his cigar had blown inside his coat, and, fanned by a draft of wind, had ignited his clothing, wet with liniment, composed of inflammable materials. As deep as the liniment had penetrated his flesh, the fire had followed it. Mr. Decker lived for some time, and died in the most intense agony.

"Bill" Bodine, wrinkled grizzly and gray, still lives in Middletown, one of the veterans of the American trotting course. He has charge of the Middletown Pleasure Ground Stable, and follows his profession of horse trainer, breeder and driver. The "flyer" Boidne is named after him.

"Uncle Johnny B. Decker," still lives on the farm where the immortal Maid was born, and where she lived the most independent life ever enjoyed by a horse. He has never ceased to regret the day he took his nephew's $260 and parted with the mare, although the chances are that if he had not she would, if alive, still be running wild among his meadows and those of his neighbors.

Comparative Value of Woods.—It is a great convenience to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shelbark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it far real value as fuel for house purposes, as follows: Shelbark hickory, 100; pignut hickory, 92; white oak, 84; white ash, 77; dogwood, 75; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 67; white beach, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 56; wild cherry, 55; yellow poplar, 54; butternut and white birch, 43; white pine, 30. It is worth bearing in mind, that in wool of the same species, there is a great difference according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and less durable for fuel and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poor soil. To the ordinary purchaser, oak is oak and pine is pine, but for house use the tree grown on dry upland, and standing apart from all others is worth a great deal more.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

A Bill For His Restoration and Back Pay Amounting to $90,000.

The House Military Committee at a recent meeting referred the bill "For the relief of General Fitz John Porter, etc.," introduced by General Bragg about a month ago, to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Sparks and Lefevre (Democrats), and McCook (Republican).

The bill provides for setting aside, "revoking and annuling the findings of the general court martial by which General Porter was condemned in 1862 and the removal of the disqualifications imposed upon him, the said findings and sentence having been based in error and without due knowledge of the facts of the case." The bill also restores General Porter to the service of the United States, "with all the rank, rights, titles and privileges to which he would have been entitled if there had been no court martial." It makes him a supernumerary colonel until a vacancy shall occur in the army in the rank of colonel, when he will be assigned to that position, unless General Porter shall prefer to be retired with the rank of major general, in which case the President is to retire him. Finally, the bill provides that he shall receive the pay of a major general from January 21, 1863, to September 1, 1866, about $30,000, and from September 1, 1866, to the date of the passage of the present act the pay of a colonel of infantry, about $60,000 more.

At a meeting held Wednesday evening the sub-committee discussed the provisions of the bill for about six hours without adopting any resolution in regard to it. On the question of passing a measure something like this it is understood that the division of the sub-committee was on party lines, the Democrats favoring it and General McCook opposing it. It is probable that the bill will be somewhat modified and reported favorably to the House.

NEW YORK ELECTORS

The Bill to Change the System of Choosing Them in the State.

In the New York Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Delcour S. Potter of Saratoga, introduced a bill relating to the manner of electing Presidential Electors in that State. It is four sections in length, and is as follows:

Section 1. At the general election in November preceding the time fixed by the law of the United States for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, there shall be elected by general ticket two Electors of President and Vice President for the State at large, and each Elector in this State shall have a right to vote for two, and the two persons having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared duly appointed Electors.

Section 2. At the same election, each elector in each Congressional district in this State shall have a right to vote for one Elector of President and Vice-President, in addition to the two of such Electors voted for in the State at large, and the person voted for in each Congressional district having the highest number of votes shall be declared and duly appointed such Elector.

Section 3. All statutes inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

In speaking of this bill the Albany correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

There is no doubt about the temptation of the bill. It is said that the men who prepared it have done so because they regard it as likely to meet much less opposition than the suggested election of Electors by the Legislature. It is also believed that, should it become a law, at least twenty-three of the thirty-five Electoral votes of the State are certain to be cast for the Republican nominee for President. It is also certain that many of the leading members of the Legislature were consulted about it. Ex-Speaker Alvord says that when he learned that such a measure as this was in contemplation, he expressed himself as strongly opposed to it. He believed that the people of New York would not favor any change from the present system. I was told that it was known some days ago at Washington that this bill would not only be introduced, but that every effort will be made to secure its passage.

[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

"HE DIED FOR ME."

An Incident of the Late War.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

Beside a soldier's humble grave,
Beneath a Southern sky,
He knelt, a weary pilgrim sad
A tear was in his eye,
To him beneath the grassy sod
A hero slept, unknown
To many a heart the simple tale
That crowned him glory's own.

When o'er the land the cry went forth
For soldiers true and tried,
The name of one was called upon
To leave his dear fire-side.
His loved ones who would shield them when
He battled for his land
The hearts grew heavy with the thought
Among the household band.

But one old friend, whose life had claimed
No part of love, to bless
With family ties, stepped forth and filled
His place, in loneliness
He marched away, no wife to mourn
Nor child to kiss good-bye,
And took his friend's place in the ranks
Beneath a Southern sky.

And in the smoke of battle fell,
Unknown to earthly fame:
But by a Northern hearth-stone prayers
Were woven with his name.
He slept beneath the Southern sky
Within an unmarked grave
Earth hath no greater love than this
He gave his life to save.

Beside his lowly grave, there knelt
A pilgrim,—many days
His feet had traveled in the search
To crown the dead with praise:
He placed an humble slab of pine,—
And then, so tenderly
The soldier's name, and just below,—
These words: "He died for me."

THE THIRD TERM.

Opposition Among the Republicans—What Prominent Men Say.

[Washington Special.]

The third-term movement causes more and more uneasiness to the Republicans here. They confess in private conversation that the scheme to renominate the ex-President may succeed; but that is precisely what alarms them, because the general and growing conviction among the shrewdest Republicans in both houses is that he cannot be elected. "I would not mind his nomination," said a prominent Republican Representative to your correspondent yesterday, "though I do not like the violation of the example of Washington and the Fathers of the Republic, but I am more and more convinced that we cannot elect him."

"Yet you believe he will be nominated?" asked your correspondent.

"I fear so," he replied. "The men who are at work for him have possession of all our machinery in Pennsylvania, New York, and some other states; they are shrewd and determined, and are taking their measures with great skill. They care little for the popular sentiment of the party; what they mean is to control the delegations in some of the greater states, and so far as I can see they will be able to do it. It is this which alarms me. If the Republican voters were fairly asked, and they answered that they wanted to give the ex-President a third term, I would be content, for if the party with reasonable unanimity wanted to do this thing I think we could carry it. But the people are not being polled on the subject by the third-term leaders, and these aim to control the convention by the use of the party machinery independent of the people's wishes or spontaneous action. That is always dangerous; and where the leaders run counter to such a sentiment or prejudice as that against a third term of the Presidency, it may, and I fear will, be fatal to the party. It will end in a party revolt against the leaders who control the machinery."

"This Republican, it will be observed, would not seriously object to the third-term policy if he believed it could succeed; and that is the state of mind of a good many, though by no means of all of his fellows here.

"There are here a certain number of Republicans who are utterly opposed to the third term policy or principle as setting a dangerous example and fostering unscrupulous ambition in public men. But the greatest number oppose the policy on the ground of inexpediency. They are convinced that the people are not behind this movement, to use the words of one of them, and that it is too risky for adoption. Yet the very general impression is that the third term men will push their scheme over the heads of the people and that they will carry the delegation of Pennsylvania and New York."

Total Blindness Cured.

For the benefit of many who suffer from diseased eyes and lose their sight, which might have been saved if properly treated in time, Mrs. M. A. Natcher, corner Forbes and Atwood streets, East End, publishes the case of her little daughter, Birdie, who became totally blind to all objects with the right eye, and could but just walk about with the left, light being unbearable. Inflammation had existed for several months until a white film formed entirely over the sight. Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, began treatment in June, 1877, causing rapid improvement until all inflammation was gone, and she was again able to read. The cure has remained permanent.

A Look Into the Future.

[N. Y. World.]

Maine's Presidential Electors will have next winter to obtain credentials from the State authorities who are to be elected by the Legislature. If the *World* were a Republican paper it would advise the fierce Republicans of Maine to be scrupulously careful about their actions. A Democratic House and Senate will count the vote next year, and so far as we see the Fusionists have a *prima facie* case much stronger than the Republicans had three years ago either in Florida or in Louisiana. As Miss Rosa Dartle would say, "We don't know anything about it, and it is no concern of ours, still."

Money is Tight.

And when was it ever otherwise? The oldest man cannot remember. People are grumblers—all grumble—ministers and laymen complain. Well, then, "times are dull, and money is tight," but haven't you got enough to buy a bottle of SOZODONT, to keep your teeth clean, and mouth sweet, and help you enjoy life?

Money may be tight, but it is nothing to Spalding's Glue. That's the tightest thing out. STT

Solid East and West.

[N. Y. World.]

The recent vote in the Senate Finance Committee wears this startling complexion:

FOR MR. BAYARD'S RESOLUTION.

Democrats.	*Republicans.*
Bayard,	Morrill,
Kernan,	
Wallace.	

AGAINST MR. BAYARD'S RESOLUTION.

Democrats.	*Republicans.*
Beck,	Allison,
Voorhees,	Jones.

The line of division, it will be seen, is absolutely sectional. Every Eastern member of the committee stands with Mr. Bayard. Every Western member resists his resolution. The "solid South" is unrepresented on the committee.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question. 4

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

The bill agreed on by the House Military Committee, printed in THE POST of yesterday, "revokes, sets aside and annuls" the action of the court martial of 1862-'3, and the disqualifications thereunder, restores PORTER to his rank of Colonel in the regular army, provides for the payment to him of $75,000, which "sum is awarded him by the Government of the United States as a measure of amend, in acknowledgment of the wrong done to and suffered by him through his dismissal from the army and deprivation from the rights of citizenship upon charges now established to be unfounded, as well as to reimburse him for his great expenses incurred in vindication of his character and conduct as an officer and soldier from the disgrace and obloquy now shown to have been unjustly cast upon him by the Government."

We do not think any fair minded man, who has read the report of the SCHOFIELD Board of Inquiry, can dispute the justice and righteousness of this measure. Instead of censure or severe penalties for his part in the disastrous POPE campaign, General PORTER deserved the highest honors, and but for the personal, political and military jealousies of the day, and the necessity of finding a scape-goat for the blundering incompetency of POPE, MCDOWELL and others, he would have been so honored, and that campaign would have been his title deed to higher commands than he ever held, instead of the excuse for his degradation and dismissal from the army, and a penalty dishonoring his name for all time, that forbade his ever after holding office of trust or profit under the United States Government. In brief, the military commission appointed by Mr. HAYES, found that PORTER's action was all that could be asked of a courageous, loyal, and capable soldier, and that his military skill at the very time he was charged with betraying his trust, saved POPE's army from the most overwhelming defeat.

This commission was impartially constituted; its members were able and experienced soldiers; the findings of the court-martial of '62 were defended by able counsel, and the inquiry was so exhaustive that the history of POPE's campaign is better known in all its details, as regards the movements of both armies, than any other campaign of the civil war.

Injustice and wrong having been done PORTER by a great government, that wrong having been fully exposed, and his fidelity, courage and skill vindicated, it seems to us every American should rejoice that justice is to be vindicated and the wrong repaired, after the lapse of seventeen years, so far as it is possible to redress so great and lasting a wrong.

The Republican members of the House Military Committee, acknowledging the wrong done PORTER, propose a substitute simply providing for a remission of the "continuing portion" of General PORTER's sentence, namely, his disqualification from holding any office of trust or honor under the United States Government. This strikes us as an exceedingly lame conclusion. If PORTER is guilty there should be no remission of his sentence. If innocent honest dealing demands a complete and generous vindication, as well as just indemnity for "the wrong done to and suffered by him." PORTER disdains and repudiates the idea of mercy, clemency or pardon. He asks only for justice. The doing of it will be an honored page in American history.

KICKING IN THE TRACES.

The *Gazette's* fervor on behalf of the third term boom seems to be yielding to the inevitable. The cold chill has penetrated its Washington specials, and in due time will find editorial expression. The waves of discontent at the summary call of the State Convention on the 4th of February, to instruct for GRANT, are dashing about the feet of DON CAMERON in Washington, and the young Tycoon sees it is about time to call a halt, and change the program if he would not be unhorsed. Therefore he will not ask instructions for GRANT, to start a National boom, but will content himself with indicating to the Convention the delegates that must be elected. To acquiesce in this admits a greater degree of subserviency than even getting up a Convention hurrah for GRANT, and instructing for a third term. In that case the delegates could say they acted on their own judgment, but in handing over the delegation to DON CAMERON, as his individual chattels, without instructions or expression of Presidential preference, to be traded on at Chicago for a place in the next cabinet, will mark a surrender of manhood—a lick-spittle cringing to the "Boss," that is without parallel even in the history of CAMERON rule.

The *Gazette's* special from Washington, referring to the snap judgment call for a State Gonvention, says:

> This action on the part of the leaders to precipitate the question of the selection of a Presidential candidate is apparently condemned in all parts of the State. It is further alleged that should any attempt be made at the convention on the 4th of February to carry through a resolution committing the delegation to any particular candidate there will be an open revolt, not so much on the ground that the convention will be in antagonism to any particular person put forward, but on the general principle of their right to judge in these matters for themselves and in support of the rights of their constituents. It is reported to-day in the Pennsylvania delegation that this information is of such a character that the movers for an early convention are becoming alarmed, and are now manifesting a disposition to halt.

The correspondent then goes on to say that the anti-third term resolution, adopted in 1875 and reaffirmed in 1876, will be presented to the 4th of February Convention to antagonize instructions for GRANT. This will compel Mr. DON CAMERON to withdraw his demand for instructions, and rest content with naming the delegates and taking them to Chicago as his personal belongings.

The *Gazette* broke its shins here to lead the advance column for GRANT, and has ridiculed the idea of opposition, but it will be forced to heed these premonitory symptoms of a revolt on the part of the unchained of the Republican persuasion. We are beginning to be afraid GRANT will not be nominated, as he would be the easiest man beaten on the Republican side of the house.

EXTRACTING THE MORAL OF IT.

There are some facts about the Maine controversy that it is well to keep in mind. The *Gazette* has been preaching the whole business was a Democratic conspiracy to usurp power at the expense of the innocent and confiding Republicans, who draw their moral sustenance, as babes do their mother's milk, from MULLIGAN BLAINE. In its issue of yesterday, however, it starts to review the "lesson of Maine" with these observations:

> That it had its origin in a careless disregard of the forms and technicalities of the election law cannot be disputed. * * * All the checks and safeguards which the law prescribes for the protection of the ballot should be faithfully applied.

That is all very sensible; and when the Republicans in Maine had to pass on the election of Democrats they undoubtedly held "a careless disregard of the forms and technicalities of the election law," was sufficient to deprive the Democrats of their offices. For instance in 1877, when the Republican Governor and Council of Maine counted out Democratic members of the Legislature because the returns were defective, the Democrats appealed to the Supreme Court, and on the 22d of December, 1877, from a full court, received the following answer:

> "It is to be regretted that votes are lost *by the negligence of town officers*, but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty, and, knowing it, will perform it."

In 1877, in the case of the Democratic Senator MAGDIGAN, the Republican Governor and Council counted him out on a technicality and gave the certificate to the defeated Republican candidate, the defect in MADIGAN's case being that one of the town clerks signed his name in the wrong place. Mr. MADIGAN then appealed to the equity powers of the Republican Senate to right the wrong. The contest was sent to a committee of which DAVIS, elected Governor by the Republicans—who blows like a porpoise about the sacred will of the people—was made Chairman. DAVIS made a report, maintaining MADIGAN should not have his seat, which concluded as follows:

> *In all the cases cited there was no question as to the popular will* (that is the election of Madigan) *as determined by the number of votes cast. There was no proof of or even suggestion of fraud. The votes in all cases cited were rejected because of a non-compliance with the Constitution and mandatory provisions of law.*
>
> *The design of a Representative government is not merely that the people should express their will at the polls, but that that will should be legally and constitutionally expressed.*

It requires the sublime cheek and corrupt purposes of BLAINE Republicans to get around these precedents. But they are equal to the emergency, and the blindly partisan judges of the Supreme Court, in answer to the questions submitted by the Republican Legislature, (January 3, 1880) declare in these words, the absurdity of holding election officers to a strict performance of their duty:

> *"The Representative is not to be deprived of his right because municipal officers have neglected their duty."*

To show at a glance the inconsistency of these partisan judges, look at their two opinions of 1874 and 1880, in close contrast:

1877.	1880.
Opinion to oust Democrats.	*Opinion to seat Republicans.*
"It is to be regretted that votes are lost by the negligence of town officers, but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty and knowing it, will perform it."	"The representative is not to be deprived of his right because municipal or town officers have neglected their duty."

It is hard to escape the conviction these Maine judges are doomed to the ridicule and contempt of the legal profession. Their action recalls that of the drunken Judge DURELL in Louisiana, who constituted a Legislature by a midnight opinion, and whose order was enforced by GRANT's bayonets.

We reprint the scathing review of infamously partisan action of these judges, contained in the Maine *Standard* of Monday last:

> These Justices tell us in the teeth of the Constitution that the Executive of the State has no right to determine from an examination of the returns of votes for Senators and Representatives who appear to be elected; but that your Tom, Dick or Harry have an equal right to consider the evidence and determine the fact. The Constitution declares that the fact must appear to the Governor and Council. The Supreme Justices tell us that it may rightfully and legitimately appear to Blaine and Baker, or whoever else set themselves up as umpires in the premises. The Constitution declares and the Revised Statutes affirm that those persons and those only who have the certificates of election can claim seats at the opening of the Legislature, and participate in its organization. The Justices of the Court virtually tell us that that provision of the Constitution is not constitutional, and that the statute enacted in pursuance thereof is also not constitutional, and that every person whom the newspapers say has been elected has an equal right with the certified members, and even in place of them, to appear and take their seats and act in the organization. They undertake to wipe out of existence by their simple fiat, and that, too, without a hearing, the duly organized Executive and Legislative officers of the State, whose authority every citizen of the State is bound to respect. The assumption by the Supreme Justices of the right to exercise the functions pertaining to the Executive and Legislative departments under the Constitution, should be frowned upon and signally rebuked by the people of this State. Their partizan conduct throughout the whole controversy has been disgraceful to them as men and infamous as judicial functionaries. The bar of the State has reason to blush in view of the display of partisan bigotry, their wholesale perversion of constitutional law, and subversion of judicial and Legislative precedents.

—It is curious, but the *Gazette* in maintaining that the Maine controversy "had its origin in a careless disregard of the election law" by the Republican party, puts in the plea of not guilty for the Blaineites, but advises them *not to do it again*, as "all the checks and safeguards which the law prescribes should be faithfully applied."

THE JEFFERSON PRECEDENT.

Ex-Senator HOWE of Wisconsin, in a puerile paper in the *North American Review*, favoring General GRANT for a third term, does some good service in recalling the action of JEFFERSON when he was strongly urged by responsible political bodies to consent to a third election in 1808. Mr. HOWE suggests that the refusal of WASHINGTON was natural, and was acquiesced in by the people, because he passionately coveted a retirement to private life; he was ill in health and sick of politics; he was sixty-five when his second term ended, and died before the conclusion of the next term. No one asked ADAMS to accept a third term and few advocated his second election. This brings us to the important precedent established by Mr. JEFFERSON. The Legislatures of the several States at that day elected Presidential electors; and there were seventeen States casting 176 electoral votes. In the preliminary canvass for the election of 1808, the Legislatures of eight States, including Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Georgia, New Jersey, Maryland, Rhode Island, and North Carolina, casting *eighty-nine* electoral votes, or a majority of the Electoral College, invited Mr. JEFFERSON to consent to serve a third term. This fact Mr. HOWE concedes in his paper, but blunders in his arithmetic as we shall presently show. In the language of to-day, the pledge of a majority of the Electoral College would be called a "big boom." That was what Mr. JEFFERSON had, and from the legislative bodies authorized to choose the electors. In December, 1807, just before the time the Legislatures of the several States were to assemble in annual session, Mr. JEFFERSON formally declined the invitation to again be a candidate, in a letter addressed to the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Vermont and New Jersey. He stated his reasons for declining as follows:

> "That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office. * * * Truth, also, requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on; and, feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental, effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age."

This is all of the letter that Mr. HOWE prints, and he straightway, to subserve his own purposes, proceeds to decry Mr. JEFFERSON's motives in declining. He alleges it was only because of his inability to secure a third election that he declined, refusing to concede him any loftier purpose. Mr. HOWE says:

> "When satisfied, after an active canvass of more than thirteen months, that *the people did not wish to prolong his services beyond a second term*, he (Mr. Jefferson) did well to recognize the fact. He would have done better if he had not attempted to frame *his disappointment* into a law which should prevent any of his successors from serving longer than he did."

An ex-Senator, discussing historical matters in a review of the standing of the *North American*, should be careful of his facts as well as his deductions. This list of States which Senator HOWE says joined in the invitation to Mr. JEFFERSON to accept a third term, eight in number, cast in 1808, *eighty-nine* electoral votes; and States which did not join in the invitation and therefore, by a forced inference, set down by Mr. HOWE as opposed to JEFFERSON, cast but *eighty-seven*, and *forty-nine* of these votes were from Democratic States, very likely to have voted for Mr. JEFFERSON had he been a candidate. Mr. HOWE blunders in putting the whole number of electoral votes in 1808 at 167 when the fact is there were 176. He credits the States that invited JEFFERSON to accept a third term with but 73 electoral votes, when in reality they cast 89, which was sufficient to have elected him.

It is in accordance with the fitness of things that one of the "GRANT crowd," should misstate historical facts to get a basis of slander against JEFFERSON, in order to force an argument for the third term, but it is queer that it should be admitted to the pages of the *North American*, for Mr. HOWE's paper has neither political, literary or historical merit.

THE Kittanning Postoffice is not running around seeking a candidate. There are only seventeen applicants worrying HARRY WHITE for his approval, as it seems it is not the Posmaster General or the President who makes the appointment, but the member of Congress of that District. There appears to be no objection to filling the most valuable offices in this locality, from Beaver, Washington and other surrounding counties, but when the name of the venerable Mrs. W. F. JOHNSTON was suggested as a compromise and worthy candidate for the Kittanning Postoffice, there is a buzz, because she has not of late been a resident of that town. Her whole history is closely indentified with Armstrong county and is well known to all its inhabitants. Where is WHITE's chivalry that he should oppose a lady so well qualified, and whose appointment would meet with the approbation of the Pennsylvania delegation and the Postmaster General himself? But it is not our funeral and we are not called upon to interfere.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE *Gazette* grudgingly admits that "there are Democratic protectionists and Republican free traders." We meet it on this ground and concede there are Democratic free traders and Republican protectionists. Let us have peace.

THE House very properly decided on Monday, by the overwhelming vote of 141 to 31, that the negotiation of commercial treaties by the President and Senate, proposing changes in tariff duties, "is an infraction of the Constitution and an invasion of the rights of the House."

BUFFALO has already subscribed $8,000 towards Ireland. Mr. PARNELL is expected in that city on the 25th. He will also visit Chicago and St. Louis, and return to Washington city, where he has been invited, and will deliver an address in the hall of the House of Representatives.

AN appeal is made to the people of the United States by the Dublin Committee for immediate aid, as the distress is increasing, and there will be absolute famine in many places. Such an appeal should not be made in vain, nor will it. The subscriptions in Pittsburgh should be pushed with energy.

THE riot bribery cases have been again postponed at Harrisburg, this time until a special term of court to last two weeks, commencing the second Monday in March. At that time, Judge PEARSON declares the cases must go on, and no further continuance will be allowed for any cause.

WE do not know of anybody against SEYMOUR's nomination but himself; and he is a very important factor in the sum. If not Mr. TILDEN's choice he would be of his friends, more unanimously than any man named, but there is no break in the procession yet, and until that occurs the discussion will not be animated.

HAYES makes a new deal in the Foreign Missions. FOSTER, an Indiana man, now Minister to Mexico, he sends to Russia, and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Minister to Spain, he sends to Great Britain. Ex-Governor FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin, is made Minister to Spain. The Governorship of Utah is given to E. H. MURRAY of Kentucky.

THE official vote of the State was declared Tuesday at Harrisburg, for State Treasurer, as follows:

Samuel Butler, Rep.	280,153
D. O. Barr, Dem.	221,715
Peter Sutton, National	27,207
R. H. Richardson, Pro.	3,219
Total vote	532,294

We have no time to figure on majorities, but there is no doubt Mr. BUTLER was elected.

BROTHER MOODY has failed in St. Louis, but the journals there insist it is because the people are already converted and live cleanly, and that it is only in such wicked places as Boston and Chicago that evangelical labors are necessary and noted. Is that the reason Brother MURPHY fails to arouse his accustomed fervor in this city, in the line of temperance revivals. Is it due to the fact that all the old soakers sing, "We will never get drunk any more."

PRIVATE DALZELL is organizing the young men of Ohio, and reaches out for sympathy and help. DON CAMERON encourages him in a letter which is full of sense. He writes.

> It seems to me that you are on the right track, and that if you can get the young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five to take an interest in the campaign you can do more good in that way than in any other. They have more enthusiasm, are willing to work harder and tire less quickly than the older men.

CONGRESS will appropriate $600,000 to pay the United States Marshals the current year's salaries and fees, but with a proviso that no part of the money is "appropriated to pay any compensation, fees or expenses of marshals or deputy marshals for services rendered in connection with registration or elections. There were deputy marshals employed in California as election agents for the Republican party, and Congress very properly thinks the Republican party, and not the people, should pay them.

THE Supreme Court of Florida in a case regularly before it, decided that the Returning Board must count the vote of the State for TILDEN, and that it had no authority to go behind the returns. The Board refused, the 7-to-8 jugglers sustained it, and the Republican party backed both. Up in Maine the Republicans accept the Supreme Court as authority in counting votes, but if it had been necessary to steal the State, they would have reported it as in Florida. Their reverence for the judiciary goes to the extent it can be used for partisan purposes.

THE will of the late WILLIAM HOLMES gave to the Allegheny Orphan Asylum a valuable property, but not being made thirty days prior to death, is null, and the asylum loses the bequest. This absurd law was enacted during Know-Nothing times, as a hit at Catholics, on the ground that priests, generally being in at the death, had property diverted to the Church. We never heard of Catholic institutions losing a cent in consequence of the law, but there have been many cases where large amounts have not reached other institutions, wills not being made thirty days prior to the decease of the testator. All that ought to be required is a sound mind without limitation as to time. As the law has proved a sort of boomerang, it would be well enough to have it repealed.

SECRETARY EVARTS has looked into the proposed new plan of choosing Presidential electors in New York by Congressional districts, and finds that the Republicans would probably get twenty-four electors by that method, while the Democrats would get but nine, leaving the two at large in doubt. Under these circumstances Secretary EVARTS doesn't think it would be strictly patriotic if he refrained from expressing his opinion that the new plan is entirely lawful and ought to be adopted. In Pennsylvania a similar plan would give the Democrats ten or twelve electors and the Republicans fifteen or seventeen, but Mr. EVARTS thinks it would be unpatriotic if he advised it in this State or any other State regarded as certainly Republican. Mr. EVARTS is a great man. He is a reformer in politics.

THE Washington *Post*, in its interviews with Congressmen on the Seymour question, struck the Pennsylvania delegation. Almost all the members interviewed agree that Seymour would undoubtedly be a strong man, and he seems to have less actual opposition than anybody else named. The Pennsylvania members don't appear to interview very well. Senator Wallace, Speaker Randall and Representative Clymer would express no opinions. Mr. Bachman thought Seymour the man to nominate if he would accept. Mr. Klotz had no doubt he could be elected, as he has many friends in Pennsylvania, although Tilden and Hancock also had many supporters. Mr. Coffroth was "inclined to chime in with the Seymour boom." Mr. Beltzhoover was sure that Seymour is the most available man, if he will accept. Mr. Wise admired Governor Seymour, but he thought it best to go outside of New York for a candidate, and he favors Speaker Randall, although he had not lost his affection for Tilden.

THE latest report concerning the third term movement comes from the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* and is to the effect that General Grant and Senator Conkling are not so good friends as they used to be. They have not met since General Grant's return, which is a little singular. The Albany *Argus* prints interviews with twenty-four Republican State Senators and a large number of Republican members of Assembly on the Presidential question. Among the Senators 11 are for Grant, 1 for Sherman, 1 for Grant or Blaine, and 11 are non-committal. Among the Members of Assembly 43 are for Grant, 14 for Blaine, 3 for Sherman, 4 for Conkling, 1 for Garfield and 18 declined to express their preference.

THE BRADDOCK MURDER.

The Prosecution Presenting Fresh Testimony.

Detective Dressler and Dr. Schooley Give Interesting Evidence.

One of the Commonwealth's Witnesses Testifies That There Were No Blood Stains.

[On the second page of this week's issue will be found a full resume of the testimony in the McLain-Hunter murder trial up to Saturday last. Following is the testimony since given, up to Wednesday evening.]

Upon the opening of the Criminal Court on Monday morning the usual crowd of interested spectators took their places to hear the testimony in the trial of Samuel McLain for the murder of Sammy Hunter. Joseph Walton, George Fawcett and James Collins all testified that McLain had been at East Liberty on the night of the murder.

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT GROSS.

Levi Brinton said he had known Theodore Gross since he was about ten years old; got him from the Poor House; last February and March he lived with me. ness; he was hauling cinders the day of the murder; he put his horse and the wagon away in my end of the stable; it was between five and six o'clock when he got through and put the team away; he was around the house a little bit afterwards; directly the horse and buggy came in from Turtle Creek, and he had to take charge of that then; I went away and left him unhitching that, and went to the stable; I remained there, I suppose, seven or eight minutes—may be less; I met Sam Gisal; there were some boys came in with their mules; I didn't pay any attention to them; I saw Mr. McLain pick up his handsaw; he was working in the shed; I saw old man Gisal there too; he came past me; I believe after I saw McLain, Gisal passed me with grease on his hands and went towards the watering trough; after I got through talking with young Sam. Gisal, I came to my stable door and went in; in going out of the stable I saw Theodore right at the gate; this gate is near the north end of the barn—about twelve or fifteen feet from it; I saw him again at the house that evening; it was about fifteen minutes to seven, steel works time, to the best of my recollection, when Theodore came up to me where I was washing a buggy; immediately after going from the barn I went to the buggy when Theodore started into the house to attend to his work.

M'LAIN SEEN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

McLain came up a minute or two to seven o'clock; after he had passed I pulled out my watch and wondered why he was so late; he generally came up about twenty or twenty-five minutes after six o'clock; McLain passed five or six feet from me and spoke to me; nobody was with him; a few minutes after he had passed I looked at my watch and it was three minutes after seven o'clock; he was carrying a lantern; it was not lighted; I was washing the buggy about one hundred yards from the trough and about twenty-five or thirty yards from the house; when I noticed McLain first he was fifteen or twenty feet from me, coming from the barn; this was always his route home.

Martin Murray, John Pfifer, John Richardson, Daniel Richardson and Thomas Richarson were also examined, but nothing important was elicited beyond the fact that Gross was at John Richardson's store during the evening of the murder.

TUESDAY—THE SHOVEL FOUND.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Mary Murphy, James Duffy, Bernard Churchill and Levi Brinton were examined. Mr. Churchill testified that it took him between twenty and twenty-five minutes to walk from the place where he worked he saw the two men. He walked it last Sunday, at about the same gait, in twenty-two minutes. Mr. Brinton testified that he could walk from the stable to the river in twelve minutes.

County Detective Peter Dressler, who examined the stable on March 7th, testified as follows:

I asked Mr. McLain if he was the stable boss; he said, "Yes, sir," I then said I wanted to get in the stable and see if there were any shovels there; he said, no, sir, they had been all taken away by the detectives; I then said that I wanted to look in the stable and satisfy myself that no more were there; he said he would have to get a light, as it was dark in the stable; he then started for the south end, towards the the Connellsville railroad, and got in; there was a window facing the Connellsville road; I saw him taking down a lantern next to the window, and I felt around with my hand near the overshot, and came across this shovel; I said here was a shovel, and he said yes, sir, he didn't think about this old shovel; I took it out by the light and looked at it; I found it all along the edge stained, and spots all over it; mud and manure were on it; I found spots on the bottom of it (shovel in the hand of witness); I found stains that looked to me as blood all along here (referring to the edge).

Counsel objected to the competency of witness to testify to blood stains. Objection overruled.

Witness—All these spots I took as blood, especially one corner of it; there was a good deal more here (showing on the shovel) than anywhere else; this is the right hand corner; on the bottom of the shovel near the handle were several spots; the handle was fresh broke when I found it; this shovel has been under lock and key, with key in my charge ever since; it has been in your office (District Attorney).

M'LAIN'S CLOTHING.

(Cap shown) I got this cap from Mr. McLain after he was arrested and put in jail; (coat shown) Mr. McLain had this coat at the inquest at Braddock; he left it on a chair and some man picked it up and gave it to me; I took it outside and gave it to the Chief of Police, who took it to town; (other clothes shown) McLain told me these were the clothes he had on the 5th of March; that night, when I found the shovel, he had these clothes on, and I asked him if he had had them on the night of the 5th of March; he said he had; I found spots on the left shoulder of his coat that I took for blood.

Counsel for the defense desired it to be noted that this testimony was all under the same objection.

Witness—I refer to the overcoat; the blood spots were long; none of them were real round; I took them to be about two inches long, some of them, and about three quarters of an inch wide; some portions of the spots are cut out of the overcoat; they were cut out last week; Dr. Shaw, I think, cut two pieces out, and Dr. McCann cut some out; I found spots on the same side of the coat, which I took for grease spots; I found no spots except on the left shoulder that I believed to be blood.

At the afternoon session Thomas Jones testified to having seen Detective Dressler find the shovel. Philip Demmel, who was then a member of the Mayor's detective force, testified to having examined the shovel at Braddock's a few minutes after Dressler found it. He saw blood stains on it then; they were irregular in shape and looked as if they had been bespattered on it.

Dr. J. D. Schooley of Braddock, who examined Sammy Hunter's body, was next called, and gave a description of the wounds. He believes all the wounns could have been made by the shovel. Dr. Schooley continued:

HAIRS DISCOVERED.

Could discover no blood outside or inside the wounds; the clothing was wet, and so also was the hair; (shovel shown) looks like the shovel I saw at Braddocks; it was in the possession of Detective Dressler; that was about 12 o'clock on March 7th; I examined it in the presence of my son; I found what I took to be blood on the edge, and on the corner and back; I also found some hair along the edge of the shovel; don't recollect the length of the hairs; took off some and laid them alongside some Mr. Hunter gave me, and examined them upon a piece of white paper, and examined them with the microscope; they corresponded exactly with that given me by Mr. Hunter, in color and size; I took them to be human hair; the coagulated blood on the shovel was thicker in some points than others; it was human blood according to my best judgment; it is possible that some of the blood on the back of the handle of the shovel might have been brain matter; the blood looked as if it had got on the shovel by the wounding of a blood vessel; didn't look like it had been dropped on, but as though the marks were splashed on.

Cross-examined—The change in the appearance of the shovel since I first saw it, is simply that the coloring of the blood has changed; the coloring principle of madder, fruits or paint dry on the surface somewhat differently to blood, while the coloring matter of blood is redder than others; besides, blood drys in a cup shape, that is in the centre first; stains of salts of iron are darker; I know all the aniline colors, and none of them resemble blood; I think I could tell the difference between arterial and veinous blood; veinous blood is darker; I couldn't distinguish between human blood and the blood of birds and animals from the examination I made; I made no microscopic or chemical examination; as to how the blows were struck or in what manner the shovel was held he could not tell; if only two blows had been struck on the back of the head they could not have produced all the wounds found upon the face; more than two blows must have been struck.

SAMMY HUNTER'S WEIGHT.

'Squire Russell called—I walked from the stable to the river; (described the route taken, the same as supposed to have been taken in carrying the body down;) it took me five minutes to walk down and six minutes to walk back to the stable; walked at a fair gait, not to exceed three and one-half miles an hour; it was five hundred and sixty steps from the stable door to the river; my steps were about three feet on the average; I took the walk this morning; I carried no weight; did not weigh the body of Sammy Hunter but think it weighed about eighty pounds; think his height was about four feet six inches.

Dr. A. W. Schooley, son of Dr. Schooley who was on the stand, was called. His testimony was simply corroborative of that of his father.

WEDNESDAY—FITS THE WOUND.

Wednesday was the ninth day of the McLain-Hunter murder trial, and the Commonwealth has not finished yet. It was stated Wednesday, however, that the prosecution would probably finish their side of the case on Thursday.

Chief of Police Pender was the first witness called yesterday morning. He testified that he found on the shovel and on McLain's coat what he took to be spots of blood, though the usual objection was made by the defense that the witness was not an expert.

Dr. A. W. Schooley was then recalled and cross-examined in reference to distinguishing human blood from animal blood. The witness said it could be done. He declined, however, to undertake to tell stains which were and which were not blood on some test pieces given him, because the test was not proper, the blood upon the shovel having coagula, while there was none in the stains presented. The witness was then further cross-examined in regard to Sammy Hunter's wound, and in redirect examination, said that he had compared the hairs which he had taken from the shovel with the hairs of Sammy Hunter, and could see no difference in any respect. He had found a few hairs over that portion of the bone he had shown on the trial, and compared them with the hairs on the shovel. The examination of the hairs was only a superficial one.

Detective Dressler was recalled and testified to having seen the doctors take the hair off the shovel. J. G. Kelly, Cashier of the Braddock Trust Company, testified that Mr. Dressler left the shovel in the vault of the bank, and that the directors and tellers had access to it.

Dr. J. D. Schooley was recalled and testified that a corner of the shovel fitted into the bone taken from the head. He wouldn't say that the shovel made the wound, but it could have made it, though forty other things might have made it.

Seven or eight witnesses were examined concerning Sammy's dinner bucket. Dr. E. A. Wood was the next witness. He had examined the shovel shortly after the murder. He testified as follows:

My attention was directed to the spots on the shovel which were claimed to be blood; I looked at them; they were reddish looking spots; I supposed at the time that they might be dried blood; my examination since has not corroborated that opinion; I don't think I ought to give an opinion that it was blood; I have examined the spots since I first looked at them; the first material supposed to be blood was taken from this shovel; can't tell what time this was; my first examination was very hurried; my next examination was a careful and protracted one—extending over several weeks; the first examination was on the day I got the shovel; I first wanted to discover if there were blood discs in the material; I dissolved the dried material in water, on a piece of glass that we use with the microscope; I allowed it to dissolve a very short time then, but afterwards kept it in for days; the first time I used nothing but water; the first examination took perhaps an hour or an hour and a half; other physicians were present; it was acknowledged by all of us to have been a very hasty examination; I commenced immediately to prepare for a second examination; I prepared water, then distilled water; then I used two parts of chloride of sodium, thirteen parts of corrosive sublimate, thirteen parts of glycerine and one hundred and thirteen parts of water; I also used the same preparation, except that I took albumen instead of glycerine; also used the same preparation as the last, except that I made seven parts of glycerine and seven parts of albumen; I also used the proper degree of temperature, ninety-eight or ninety-nine degrees.

THINKS IT NOT BLOOD.

The clothing material was cut out and labelled and placed in this; the shovel was scraped on the edge and the material taken from it was dissolved (clothing shown and identified as the clothing from which the material was cut); these pieces were taken out several days after I first saw the clothing; Mr. Dressler was absent several days and returned with them cut out; I allowed the dried substances from the shovel to remain dissolved for only a few hours at first but I afterwards made examinations covering a period of a week or two weeks; I could not say how many examinations I made of the materal from the shovel; I kept my microscope constantly ready to use whenever I might come in; they were generally in the afternoon or evening, about ten or eleven o'clock; the longest time any of the material remained in the solution was in the neighborhood of three weeks; the amount of fluid, of course, was very small; I would take a drop and put it on a glass slide, with a small glass stem drawn to a point; the preparation was almost colorless before I put the material from the shovel in it, it was nearly colorless after the material had been dissolved in it; the color of the material after remaining in the preparation three weeks was less reddish or brownish; after I put the drop on the rod I dropped it on a glass slide and used the microscope; I used both artificial and natural light; the microscope varied in strength from 250 diameters to 900; I generally used about 250 or 300; used the higher power also; couldn't say what the substance was, but it gave no signs of blood; there were no blood discs or corpuscles discernible in the fluid.

The witness then gave a lengthy description of the wounds on Sammy Hunter as found by a *post mortem* examination.

THE DINNER BUCKET.

Thomas J. Keogh, Assistant Civil Engineer at the Edgar Thomson steel works, testified to having found that portion of Sammy Hunter's dinner bucket in which he carried his coffee. This was on the 16th of March, and the piece was found in the river about fifteen feet below the little rivulet. (Piece shown and identified.)

John Frederick testified to having received the piece from Mr. Keogh.

George Hunter, Sammy's father, identified the bucket as having belonged to Sammy.

District Attorney Robb then submitted in evidence the dinner bucket, &c., of Sammy Hunter, the latter's cap, McLain's cap and overcoat, and the photograph marked to show the wounds. The counsel for the defense admitted all articles without objection except the photograph, which was objected to as being incompetent. The objection was overruled. Court then adjourned. The trial will probably occupy a large part of next week.

TILDEN'S PHILOSOPHY.

A Pleasing Contrast with Mr. O'Conors Mournful Wail.

[Gov. Tilden to the Essex County. (N. J.) Democracy.]

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I shall not be able to attend your dinner on Jan. 8, in commemoration of the services of Andrew Jackson, not so much in the great victory by which he rescued the southwestern part of our country from the foreign invader as in the example of the administration of the Government on its true principles. While he maintained the integrity of the country against the public enemy, and suppressed nullification and secession at home, he was opposed to usurpation of powers by the Federal Government in derogation of the rights of individuals or localities, and in violation of the Constitution. On one memorable occasion he said: "It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing." "Nor is our Government to be maintained or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to its centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."

Tendering you the assurances of my esteem, I am, very truly yours,

S. J. TILDEN.

Crawford County Republicans.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MEADVILLE, January 20.—The "Rads" assembled in the Court House this afternoon and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Richmond, Bloss, Beach, Andrews and Stone. The convention was composed of enthusiastic friends of Grant and Blaine, but gave instructions to the delegates to support Blaine. Carry the news to Don.

OUR New Brighton correspondent writes as follows: "The agents of the companies in which Mr. John C. Whitla was insured, met at the Keyser House last night and awarded him $10,363 09 for loss by the burning of his dry goods store on Broadway last week. The amount of loss on the building is not yet known. Mr. Whitla opens a new store in the Baxter block to-day."

QUIET ON THE KENNEBEC.

Fusionists Still Undecided About Submitting Questions to Court.

Yesterday's Sessions Taken Up In Discussion of the Matter.

Republicans Anxious to Compromise the Mix—Blaine's Bluster.

THE FUSIONISTS.

GOV. SMITH AND THE LEGISLATURE DENIED ADMISSION TO THE STATE HOUSE.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The Boston *Herald's* Augusta special says: At 3:40 Wilson, the Orono member of the Fusionist House arrived at the gate and simultaneously Mayor Nash came down from the State House. Wilson demanded admittance and was refused.

"By whose order?" he asked.

"By order of Governor Davis," said the Mayor. "Gov. Davis ordered the State House cleared because no business is being transacted in any of the departments, neither the Treasury, the Secretary of State's office nor either of the houses of the Legislature."

"But," expostulated Wilson. "I have some valuable papers in my desk which I must have."

Mayor Nash—I am sorry, sir, but am only obeying the Governor's orders in keeping you out.

The Fusionist, Senator Strickland, came up. "Can I go in?" he asked.

"No, sir;" was the Mayor's reply.

"I ask admission as a member of the Senate of the State of Maine. My name is Strickland and I can show you my credentials."

"I am ordered not to admit any one," was Mayor Nash's reply.

"By whose orders?" asked Senator Strickland.

"Governor Davis," was the response. "If you have any communication to make in writing, I will forward it to the Governor."

"No, sir," said the Senator. "I have no communication to make. I am satisfied."

THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSE SNUBBED.

At 3:45 Mr. Lamson, President of the Fusion Senate, and Mr. Talbot, Speaker of the Fusion House, appeared with the Secretary and Clerk of those bodies, and demanded admission at the gate. On being refused by the Mayor, they asked entrance as members of the Legislature, only to have it again denied them. They put the same question as Senator Strickland did and received similar answers. A few minutes later Gov. Smith came up and attempted to pass without asking any questions. He was stopped by the officer's arm and when he said, "I demand admission as Governor," his authority was not recognized and he was turned back. At this time at least two thousand persons had gathered at the gate and the throng swayed to and fro, endeavoring to hear what was going on. A Representative, supposed to be Knowles of Bradford, who has sat but not acted with the Republican House, began a speech, in which he denounced the authorities for refusing him admission in the strongest terms. Presently a new diversion occurred and a cheer drew everybody's attention to where the tall form of Talbot, Speaker of the Fusionist House, was posted on the fence of the State House yard. Clerk Gibbs stood at his feet with a record book and sundry papers.

HOUSE CALLED TO ORDER ON THE SIDEWALK.

Mr. Talbot said in substance:

"Since we are not permitted to enter the Legislative hall by a usurping and illegal Governor, it becomes my duty to call the House of Representatives to order on the nearest possible spot. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, you will please come to order."

The reading of the journal was disposed with and an order was offered by Plaisted of Lincoln, that the House adjourn to meet to-morrow at Union Hall, Augusta. In reading this order Talbot began, "State of Maine, House of Representatives, as near as possible," which created a laugh in the crowd. He declared the order adopted, and the House adjourned accordingly.

THE SENATE.

Lamson, President of the Senate, who had also climbed upon the fence took off his hat and said: "Gentlemen of the Senate will please come to order." Plaisted's order was then taken up and declared adopted in concurrence and Lamson declared the Senate adjourned.

The members of the Fusionist Legislature then started down State street, followed by a crowd. An indignation meeting was organized in front of the Augusta House and speeches made by leading Fusionists. Great excitement prevails.

FAVORABLE TO FUSIONISTS.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

The Fusionist Senate and House was called to order at 10 o'clock in Union Hall, Water street. In the House, Dickey of Fort Kent, moved that the committees appointed on Saturday to recommend the course of action be instructed to report also on the proceedings of yesterday at 4 P. M. to-day. He urged all the members to stand firm, as he had confidence this body would be recognized as the legal Legislature of Maine by the Courts as well as by Congress. In fact, he said, he had assurance to this effect.

Dion Bradbury said he did not quite like the attitude of some of his fellow members who did not seem to have that determination and steadfastness necessary for carrying the cause to a successful end. He had firm faith that authority higher than the partisan Supreme Court would recognize this as a legal Legislature, and he urged the appointment of committees and proceeding to regular business, just as if the usurping party had not prevented the meeting in the place which this body was entitled to meet and sit. He read a telegram from friends in Oxford, urging the Fusionists to stand firm, recognize no usurping Legislature, to stand by the legal Governor (Smith), and money would be ready to sustain them to the last. This, he said, was but a sample of messages from all parts of the State, and showed how the people of Maine were feeling about the act of violence which was committed yesterday. He said nothing could have happened better for the Fusionist cause, for it has strengthened the weakening, and bound all together in a firm bond.

RADICAL BRIBERY AND INTIMIDATION.

Mr. Swan followed, accusing the Republicans of bribery and intimidation at the polls, of planning to get a partisan decision from the Supreme Court, and of usurping the department of the Government-elect, and he declared that the Fusionists should say to the Court, "Hands off, gentlemen. We will not be suppressed by your partisan action. We will stand up for our rights, and we will have them. The dark cloud of treason hangs over us. The Capitol is in the hands of rebels. We have right and justice on our side. If we stand firm, victory will crown our efforts."

The motion of Mr. Dickey was carried, and he then moved the appointment of a committee of seven on pay roll and mileage of members. He said that many members had come from long distances, and were poor and needed money. If the State Treasurer refused to acknowledge our right to draw funds for this purpose, it will be provided for otherwise. The order was adopted and a committee appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Plaisted of Lincoln, said there was danger to the cause from liability to take action without sufficient deliberation. He deprecated any appearance of haste or rashness.

Mr. Staples followed, expressing satisfaction at the present attitude of this body. He compared the situation of the Fusionists to that of the Jews, as described in the Old Testament. Like the chosen people of God, he said, we are building a wall about our Jerusalem which no man can pull down. Republicans had invited him to come in, but he said, Gentlemen, you have nothing to come into; your Legislature is like a hotel with no bed, no pantry, nothing to eat, nothing but a sign. His quaint remarks provoked a great amount of laughter and applause. The House at 11:30, took a recess until four P. M.

THE FUSION BACKBONE STIFFENED.

The events of yesterday stiffened up the Fusionist backbone, and their Legislature shows fewer sings of decay than ever. The refusal to admit members like Strickland and Knowles, and others, of whose right to seats there is no doubt, when they went to the State House yesterday, has helped the Fusionists. It was just such a step as Governor Smith and Mr. Pillsbury had hoped would be taken. There had been a strong possibility before that Senator Strickland, who is a lawyer, and who has a lawyer's respect for the opinion of the Supreme Court would go into the Republican Legislature this week, but such was his feeling at being shut out of the State House yesterday, there is little danger of his leaving the Fusion ranks now. Looking at this way, the affair at the State House was of great benefit to the Fusionists.

CHAMBERLAIN DISAPPROVES OF DAVIS' CONDUCT.

BOSTON, January 20.—The *Herald's* Brunswick special says General Chamberlain disapproves of the action of the Governor in shutting out from the State House the Fusion Legislature. He declares that on Sunday last, Governor Davis, having sought counsel of him in the matter providing against any exigency arising, he labored for two hours to convince that official that there was neither wisdom nor good policy in such proceedings. He felt if the Fusion Legislature was allowed to hold sessions in the State House on that day, its members would probably have joined with the constitutional Government and agreed to peaceful terms.

THE FUSION HOUSE.

BOSTON, January 21.—The *Herald's* Augusta special says: The Fusion House met in Union Hall at ten A. M. Mr. Swan moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday ordering a committee to submit questions to the Supreme Court, believing it was hasty and ill-considered. He thought the House had enough of opinion from the Supreme Court. The Court had not agreed to consider any questions, and there was no doubt it would refuse to give a decision if any were submitted. Such a step would be a complete surrender to the Republicans.

Mr. Plaisted followed in the same strain. It was evident from the tone of the speeches that the Fusionists would decide not to submit questions, in accordance, it is believed, with the advice of Gould.

Messrs. Benner and Rafter denied that they took part in the business of the Republican House yesterday. They had not entered the State House since refused admission on Monday.

SECRETARY SAWYER'S STATE DEPARTMENT.

AUGUSTA, January 21.—The Fusionist's Secretary of the State Sawyer, has established the State department of the Fusionist Government in two rear offices on the second floor of Allen's block and has appointed a Chief Clerk and Deputy and notified all persons having correspondence with the department to address P. A. Sawyer, Augusta, Maine, Sawyer says: "We have returned to the first principals. We have a pine table and chairs. The great seal of the State is in possession of the only legally elected and qualified Secretary of State."

THOSE QUESTIONS.

The Capital guards and other companies have been ordered to the armory as a precautionary measure. The Fusionists in secret session voted to draw up a statement of facts and a series of questions to be submitted to the members who will decide whether to send them to the court or not. Gould will prepare the questions. He desires two days time.

BLAINE'S BLUSTER.

Mr. Blaine addressing a public meeting to-night congratulated the people that "we once more meet as peaceful citizens of Maine under the protection of the legal State Government chosen by the people with the validity of its title patent to the world. We can congratulate ourselves we carried this controversy through with our own strength, and with no thought of seeking aid from the National Government or from any other power of any kind outside our own limits and our own people."

The Fusion Governor denies he ever issued an order calling out troops.

REPUBLICANS ANXIOUS TO COMPROMISE.

AUGUSTA, January 21.—There is some talk to-night of trying to effect a compromise. A Fusion Senator states that he was approached with a proposition to that effect to-day. The basis, in a general way, was to be a breaking up of both Legislatures, and the organization of a new one from both, and a division of State officers on a plan to be agreed on by both parties. There is no doubt that the Republicans feel somewhat insecure in their tenure of office. They have only the decision of the Supreme Court to sustain their position, as their Legislature was organized in direct violation of the constitutional requirements and all well established precedents. They would be willing, I think, to make concessions. If guarantees could be given the opposition body would dissolve and the members join with them. This would bring the whole case back to where it started on the first day of January and necessitates an entirely new and independent organization.

BALLOTING FOR SENATORS.

George Secures the Mississippi and Gibson the Louisiana Prize.

JACKSON, MISS., January 21.—The Legislature met at noon to-day in joint assembly and ballotted for United States Senator with the following result: Singleton, 52; Barksdale, 48; George, 35; West, 18; Bruce, 2; Harris, 1. Necessary to a choice, 79. The two Houses then separated.

LATER—In the Democratic caucus to-night on the forty-eighth ballot the vote stood: Barksdale, 46; George, 45; Singleton, 38. The name of Barksdale was then withdrawn. The forty-ninth ballot resulted in the nomination of J. Z. George, he receiving 79 votes; Singleton, 50; scattering, 4. The nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—In the Democratic caucus to-night General R. L. Gibson, on the second ballot, received 55 votes, the number required to nominate. The nomination was made unanimous for United States Senator to succeed Kellogg, whose term expires in 1883.

Act in the Living Present!

Be not diverted from trying your luck by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern. So resolve and act and read carefully the advertisement of the Louisiana State Lottery, to be drawn on February **10th**, at New Orleans, La., when **$2** may win for you **$30,000.** Address for any further information M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. **319** Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

w&W

MISERIES ABROAD.

Horrible Mine Explosion in Great Britain.

Nearly One Hundred Lives Lost.

Riot at Rio De Janeiro Attended With Loss of Life.

An Earthquake, Terrible Butcheries and Jollification in South America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST BY A MINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, January 21.—An explosion of gas occurred in the pit of the Fair Lady mine at Hanley, this morning, and not less than eighty miners are entombed in the mine. Great excitement exists. As soon as the news of the disaster reached the homes of the operators, the vicinity of the shaft was thronged with members of the families of the workmen who were known to be in the pit at the time of the accident, giving vent to their grief in loud cries, and clamoring for speedy means to be taken to deliver those who might not be dead. Up to the time of sending this dispatch no bodies have been recovered, although parties are prepared to descend in search of them as soon as the mine is sufficiently free from gas and foul air to allow the investigation to be made, and experienced miners familiar with the character and effect of fire damp explosions say there is a probability that some of the men who were out of the immediate neighborhood of the explosion may be found alive, although the chances are not strong enough to justify much hope being founded on them in advance of positive knowledge of the facts. Indignation is expressed against the mine owners and managers for the lack of precaution in respect to ventilation. Hanley is a town of Stafford county, England, in the district called "The Potteries," and forms, together with Shelton, one town of about 30,000 inhabitants, mostly engaged in the manufacture of earthenware and china.

A later dispatch says one hundred lives were lost by the mine explosion.

The latest accounts fix the number of persons in the pit at seventy-seven. It is believed not more than six of the rescued can possibly recover. Twenty-five corpses have already been brought up, the majority disfigured beyond recognition. The few rescued alive are dying rapidly. The scene at the pit is heartrending.

Five more bodies have been recovered and twenty others have been found in the pit. The fire which has been raging in the pit since the disaster, hinders the efforts of the explorers and precludes all hope of more victims being rescued alive. The latest report places the total number of deaths at seventy. Another explosion is feared.

One of the corpses has lost part of his head. Others were burned to cinders, while some appeared to have been killed by the concussion. Gangs of volunteers are descending frequently. Part of the Lycett colliery, where the explosion occurred, is known as Fair Lady Pit, and is the same in which six men were killed last autumn. The coal belongs to the Banbury or Fiery seam, in which all of the great Staffordshire explosions have occurred.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AN EARTHQUAKE, HORRIBLE BUTCHERIES AND JOLLIFICATION.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Intelligence from Panama is to the effect that Count Ferdinand De Lesseps was given a rousing reception there on the 31st and on New Year's Day he made an address at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, three miles west of Panama, in which he announced the fulfilment of his promise to begin the practical work on his great canal enterprise January 1, 1880. He remarked that his labors were begun, "under the authority of the Republic of the United States of the Colombia," with the benediction of Monsignare, the Bishop of Panama, in the presence of a delegate of the General Government and of those of the States of Colombia, and with the assistance of the members of the Technical Commission, charged with the definite studies for a universal inter-oceanic maritime canal. De Lesseps expressed entire confidence in the success of the enterprise.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

Violent shocks of an earthquake are reported in Salvador, and much damage is feared in the interior. In La Libertas, on the night of the first instant, the earth seemed literally to be dancing, persons in the streets were thrown down, and many buildings suffered. It was generally apprehended San Salvador had been levelled to the ground. All who could leave that capital had done so. Many business men kept their animals saddled prepared for flight. Lake of Ilapango was in motion like a boiling cauldron, emitting dense sulphurous vapors. Industries of all sorts are suspended, the terrified inhabitants being only concerned about their safety.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

It is generally believed in Panama, Calas has been blockaded by Chilian war vessels. The Peruvian army has been divided into three corps, south, centre and north. No confidence is reposed in the Bolivians, although Campero is said to be operating against the Chilians on the line of the Loa. President Pirrola has issued a provisional constitution. He announces his devotion to the church and guarantees a free press, but obliges editors to affix their names to their articles.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERIES.

The revolt of negroes in the department of Chincha was followed by some horrible butcheries. Excited by the report maliciously circulated that the Hacendados were about to establish slavery, fifty or sixty armed themselves and broke into several Hacirudas and murdered the proprietors and some principal employes, sacking and burning the premises and breaking up the machinery. They were partially dispersed by the Prefect of Ica who killed four of their number. The band was increased from other sugar districts to numbers variously stated at three, four and six hundred. These twice attacked the town of Chincha and were repulsed by the people with a loss in killed and captured. A report that the bandits would attack Pisco, sent the women and children on board the ships in the harbor. Troops marched the next day to meet the band.

IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

THE HOME RULERS TENDERING SYMPATHY TO THE PEASANTRY.

DUBLIN, January 21.—Twenty-six Home Rule members of Parliament were present at the meeting to-day. O'Donoghue reintroduced the resolution tendering the sympathy of the Irish members of Parliament and promising their legitimate support to the gallant peasantry of West Ireland, now struggling to retain possession of their homes. The resolution was passed after a speech by O'Donoghue in which he said he regarded Parnell as the leader of the Irish people and that the land system was continued to make Ireland the private property of landlords. A resolution was also passed declaring the Home Rulers should act independently of the English parties in Parliament.

FUEL FAMINE.

In addition to the sufferings caused by an insufficiency of food, the Irish peasantry now find a fuel faming staring them in the face. The heavy and continuous rains of the past summer made peat-cutting an impossibility, and as this sort of fuel is the main dependence of the vast majority of country people it can easily be seen to what wretched straits they are reduced. Reports of terrible suffering from want of fuel are daily coming in especially from the mountainous and sea coast districts. Especially is the fuel famine felt in the counties of Sligo, Galway and Westmeath, and in the towns of Castlebar, Dngheada, Nenagh, Castle Ballina, Kilkenny, Roscommon and Roscrea, and unless some radical measures of relief are speedily put into operation the consequences will be terrible.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF JULES FAVRE, A FORMER FRENCH LEADER.

VERSAILLES, January 20.—Jules Favre, the eminent French statesman, and Republican member of the Senate for the department of Rhone, and also member of the French Academy, died last night at the age of seventy-one. Jules Favre was born in Lyons, France, March 21, 1809, became a prominent lawyer and liberalist of Paris, and in 1848 held positions in the revolutionary ministry, opposed Louis Napoleon during the Presidency of the latter and more especially after the *coup d'etat* of 1851. In 1858 he ably defended Orsini, the would-be assassin, and in the Corps Legislatif eloquently and irreconcilably opposed the policy of the Emperor on all leading public questions; opposed the measures which ended in the Franco-Prussian war, and after the fall of Sedan advocated the deposition of the imperial dynasty, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice President in the provisional government. As Minister of Foreign Affairs he took an important part in the negotiations for peace with Bismarck. He was for a time, during the siege of Paris, Acting Minister of the Interior, but withdrew in 1871 from the Government, during the Presidency of Thiers, and devoted himself to law and literature.

HARRISBURG.

The Riot Bribery Cases Postponed Until March.

Action of the Board of Pardons in Allegheny County Cases.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The Commission to open and compute the returns of the late election for State Treasurer met in the Senate Chamber at noon to-day. There were present Governor Hoyt, Judge Pearson, President *pro. tem.* of the Senate Lamon, Speaker Long, Senator Royer, Gazzam, Craig, Clarke, and Representatives Hill, Neill, Gatchell, Gentner, Smith and Bradford. Governor Hoyt presided and Thos. B. Cochran, Thos. McCamant, Harry Huhn and James Monahan were selected as Secretaries. Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth McAfee, presented the returns of the late election, which were opened and read by counties, the total vote cast being as follows: Samuel Butler, 280,153; Daniel O. Barr, 221,715; Peter Sutton, 27,207; John L. Richardson, 3,219. The certificate of election was signed by the Commissioner. A committee to audit and settle the accounts was appointed, and after instructing the clerks to prepare the proceedings of the meeting for the State Department, to be presented at the next meeting of the Legislature, the Commission adjourned *sine die.*

HARRISBURG, January 21.—The riot bribery cases go over until the second and third Mondays in March. When Court met this morning, the case of Charles B. Salter was called and ordered for immediate trial. Mr. Hall, of counsel for defence, opposed the trial, and asked for a continuance of the case on the ground that the bill of indictment contains an increased number of counts over that of August, which had not been properly examined by the defence, owing to a lack of time; that a number of important witnesses for Salter were not present—in fact had not yet been subpœnaed—but the defence was making every possible effort to do so.

Judge Pearson said he could see no reason why the case should be postponed, but to make it a fair thing all round he would call Salter to the bar and let him testify regarding the missing witness, which was done, the defendant naming parties in different parts of the State whom he has summoned to break down the evidence of Foster of Lehigh.

Salter was cross-examined very closely by Mr. Gowen, but did not deviate from his statement in the least.

A short and sharp argument then ensued between counsel as to the propriety of a postponement, and then the Bench was consulted, the result being a statement by Judge Pearson to the effect that Salter would be given until to-morrow morning to have his witnesses here, when the trial would begin. Mr. Mann then filed a demurrer to the indictment, and more arguments ensued as to the postponement, the outcome being that the demurrer was withdrawn, the defense agreeing to enter pleas in all cases, on condition that they be postponed until March. The Commonwealth was willing, and finally Judge Pearson made the order that pleas in all cases should be entered, in order that there be no future wrangle over the indictments, and that all the cases, including Salter's, shall go over until the two weeks' term of court beginning on the second Monday in March. Counsel for the defense then entered pleas of not guilty.

When the counsel for the defense agreed to plead not guilty to all the indictments, Col. Gowen drew up an order for the Court to which all the counsel subscribed. It provides that the cases go over to an adjourned Court beginning on the second Monday in March, and to continue two week. No further continuance to be allowed for any cause. The several cases to be tried in the order which may be agreed upon by counsel on both sides. The effect of the proceedings to-day is to prevent the defense from interposing any more dilatory pleas to a trial. The grand jury to-day found true bills against Kemble, Salter and Crawford for perjury. All the defendants were required to enter the same bail as before.

A true bill has been found against Representative Smith of Philadelphia, for corrupt solicitation. All the accused have now been indicted—eight for corrupt solicitation and three for corrupt solicitation and perjury.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

The Board of Pardons concluded its business to-day. Pardons were recommended in four cases, among them Elliott and Lafferty of Allegheny, sentenced to fourteen years for rape, and Wm. L. Jones of Luzerne, sentenced ten years, May 2, 1874, for murder in the second degree. Recommendations were refused in the following cases: Benjamin Campbell, Patrick Monahan and H. L. Worthington, Fayette; Neil Dougherty, accomplice of Jack Kehoe; John Willoughby, entering a building to commit burglary, Allegheny; Henry Heiny, selling lottery tickets, Allegheny. Rehearings were refused to James Laughlin, Allegheny murder in the second degree. Rehearings granted to Milton Matthews, perjury, and Samuel McMasters, procuring abortion, Allegheny. The Board refused to recommend a pardon for Neil Dougherty of Schuylkill county, convicted of complicity in the murder for which Jack Kehoe was hanged.

PEOPLE with thin heads of hair should use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to make the hair grow out thick.

WASHINGTON.

General Herman Haupt's Plan for Improving the Ohio River.

Great Pressure Brought to Bear for the Issuing of His Patent.

Ohio Discontent Over the Census Supervisorships.

Further Testimony in the Exodus Investigation.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—To-day the Secretary of War made a request of the Commissioner of Patents that the application of General Herman Haupt of Pennsylvania, for a patent on a new method of improving river navigation, might be examined and decided upon immediately. This is a case of much interest and importance to everybody familiar with the improvement of the Ohio river. When the Ohio River Commission was in session here last month, General Haupt, who is an old civil engineer of much reputation, happened to be present at its meeting. Though not a member of the Commission, he was invited to enter into the debates going on. He did so. In the course of his remarks he said that while engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he had had his attention attracted to the question of river improvement, and for several years made the subject a question of thorough study. The result of his investigation was a theory by which the Ohio river could be made perfectly navigable at all seasons. His system of improvement consisted of narrowing the banks of the river in broad, shoal places, by means of dikes, and retarding the flow in narrow, swift, running portions of the stream by the application of certain mechanical appliances His remarks on the subject were well received, and General Moorehead, the President of the Commission, upon his return to Pittsburgh, wrote to Haupt, requesting him to give his views at greater length on the improvement scheme. A correspondence on the subject that ensued led Haupt to investigations, with suprising result, and he now claims to have invented a plan and apparatus for improving rivers like the Ohio, which will be so valuable that he has applied for a patent upon it. His application had been for some time in the Patent office, but as the business there is far behind, it would have taken many weeks to have had it brought to the attention of the Examiners. There is a rule, however, that cases can be advanced on the Patent office docket at the request of a Cabinet Officer. Secretary Ramsey's influence was then secured by the aid of Congressmen Bayne and Warner of Ohio, both of whom have become much interested in Haupt's system. The hurry in the matter, your correspondent understands to be the desire to bring the new system of river improvement before the Commerce Committee of the House previous to the River and Harbor bill being passed, in order that an appropriation may be secured to make an experiment with the Haupt system this spring. Should Gen. Haupt's system be as successful as he claims, it will be likely to conflict with Major Merrill's system, now being carried out, for the improvement of the Ohio.

NO DEMOCRATS.

The Ohio Democrats are hopping mad over the fact that not a single Democrat Census Supervisor is selected for that State, and Pendleton, who is Chairman of the Census Committee, to whom all the nominations have been referred, will fail to recommend the nomination of the full list, unless the Democrats are given two Supervisors at least. In the full list for all the States only thirty-eight Democrats are in the number, and the South gets thirty-one of these. The dissatisfaction is general and so deep seated that there may be a thorough revision of the entire list. What makes the dissatisfaction the more grievous is the fact that the President invited the Democrats to suggest nominations to him, and then, in nearly every instance, snubbed those who made them by selecting other candidates. The Democratic Senators regard this as child's play, and, for once, there is a disposition on the part of the Senate to use its advisory power in the matter of appointments for all it is worth.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations took up this morning the Deficiency Appropriation bill, for the pay of United States Marshals and Deputies, and after a prolonged discussion, agreed upon and ordered the Chairman to report the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That $600,000 is hereby appropriated for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, but no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any compensation fees or expenses of marshals or deputy marshals for services rendered in connection with registration or elections under any of the provisions of Title 29 of Revised Statutes.

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Senator Voorhees' Exodus Committee to-day examined O. S. B. Wall of Washington, President of the Emigrant "Aid Society." He estimated the number of colored men, women and children already transported from North Carolina through Washington to the West, principally to Indiana, between 2,500 and 3,000. The original purpose of the North Carolina agents of these emigrants was to have them go to Kansas but the tide was diverted to Indiana by their agents (Perry and Williams) on the strength of representations by members of the Washington society, based on circulars received from J. H. Walker, mail agent at Terre Haute, to the effect there was a great demand for farm labor in Indiana, and that the colored people would readily find employment there at excellent wages together with the best of treatment and schools for their children etc.

Mr. Clapp editor of the Washington *National Republican* and Treasurer of the Emigrant Aid Society, testified he had nothing to do with its operations except to act as Treasurer. As such he had received in contributions from churches, individuals and societies, about sixteen hundred dollars and had paid it all out upon orders from the President. At the request of Senator Windom it was to-day agreed to subpœna as witnesses in this investigation Governor Hendricks of Indiana and J. B. Maynard editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, United States Marshal Dudley John C. New and Joseph Medell of the Chicago *Tribune*.

DR. SHERWOOD TO BE CONFIRMED.

Congressman Harmer yesterday afternoon had an interview with members of the Senate Committee, having in charge the nominations for the Census Supervisors. They all assured him that Dr. Sherwood would be confirmed for the Philadelphia district. Members of the committee condemned Wallace's interference as unwarrantable.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

Majority and minority reports were presented to the House on the Fitz John Porter case, from the Committee on Military Affairs, and a special order was made for their consideration February 13th. The majority restores Porter to full rank and pay.

The majority of the House Committee on Military Affairs, considering the case of Fitz John Porter, recommends the adoption of the following joint resolution:

Resolved, etc., That the President be requested to remit the remainder of the unexecuted sentence, which disqualifies Fitz John Porter from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

The minority concede that logically perhaps they should not so recommend, but when it is considered that amnesty and pardon has been extended to those formerly in arms against the United States, and that the removal of disability for offences as dangerous as his to the perpetuity of the Union are of daily occurrence, the reasons for their action in the Porter case are obvious.

FORT AND PRICE RESOLUTIONS.

The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day considered the Fort and Price resolutions and also that portion of the President's message recommending the abolition of the legal tender quality of greenbacks. Fort's resolution declares against any interference with the legal tender quality of greenbacks, and Price's resolutions deprecates any agitation of financial questions and declares in favor of "Letting well enough alone." General Ewing offered the following:

Resolved, That the consideration of all bills, resolutions, petitions and executive communications heretofore referred to this Committee affecting the volume or character of the currency, to be postponed until the first meeting of the Committee in December next. After some discussion the resolution was defeated, Buckner, Ewing and Price voting in the affirmative, and Chittenden, Crapo, Davis, Fort, Ladd and Lounsbury in the negative.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Among the Executive documents laid before the House was a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution of the House, asking for information as to the time when the United States Treasury became a member of the New York Clearing House. The Secretary says the United States Sub-Treasurer at New York has for some time employed the New York Clearing House to facilitate the transaction of his business; that the arrangement was entered into in November, 1878, after he had obtained the verbal opinion of the Attorney General that such an arrangement would not be contrary to law.

RELATIVE TO CORPORATION SUITS.

The bill of Senator Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee in relation to the removal of suits by corporations from State to the United States Courts, and in relation to suits by and against corporations, provides that all suits by or against all home or alien corporations may be removed from the Court of any State into the Circuit Court of the United States, and that State corporations shall be deemed citizens of the State in which their principal office is established, and where their official record shall be kept.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Mrs. Wallace of Indianapolis, was among the speakers at the National Woman's Suffrage Convention to-day. A resolution inveighing against the placing a masculine mediator between woman and her God, and maintaining that General Grant won his first victory through the military plan and genius of Anna Ella Carroll of Maryland, were introduced, and went over until to-morrow.

KEYSTONE CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

The following are the Pennsylvania Census Supervisors sent to the Senate to-day: First District, Thos. A. Sherwood; Second District, Joseph Sampson; Third District, Edward A. Howell; Fourth District, Wm. Schall; Fifth District, John M. Clark; Sixth District, Wm. Hays; Seventh District, J. Simpson Africa; Eighth District, Howard R. Miller; Ninth District, Alex. Murdock; Tenth District, Wm. S. Richmond.

APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The President sent to the Senate the following appointments to-day: Eli H. Murray of Kentucky, Governor of Utah; John A. Foster of Indiana, Minister to Russia; Jas. Russell Lowell of Massachusetts, Minister to England; Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin, Minister to Spain; Philip Morgan of Louisiana, Minister to Mexico.

MINOR TOPICS.

A telegram at the Interior Department states that Walter H. Irwin of Illinois, chief of the private land division of the general Land Office, was found dead in bed at Mobile, this morning.

Secretary Schurz and the Colorado Congress delegation had a conference with the Indians to-day. The situation was freely discussed.

Arguments in opposition to the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill were made to-day by General J. F. Farnsworth, representing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, and General Freight Agent Fink of the St. Louis & Iron mountain.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

Important Question in Fire Insurance Law Settled.

By the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Armenia Insurance Company vs. Paul and wife, an important question in fire insurance law is settled in this State. Mary Ann Paul had her saloon, located near the juncture of the Chartiers Valley and Pan Handle railroads in this county, insured in the company, and the survey of the premises included many questions, many of which were answered and others not. Among the questions unanswered was the eleventh, which read: "External exposure; what is the distance and occupation and materials of all buildings within 150 feet, north, east, south and west?" On a suit to recover the insurance the company defended on the ground of the omission of the insured to answer this question. Judgment was given against the company by the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, and upon a writ of error to the Supreme Court, Judge Paxson decides that in other States the rule appears to be "that the issuing of a policy, when a portion of the questions in the application remained unanswered, is a waiver of answers to such questions." * * * "As this rule seems reasonable, we adopt it. When the company came to issue this policy they saw that the eleventh interrogatory was unanswered. It was in their power then to decline the risk or seek further information. Having issued it, they must be presumed to have been satisfied with the risk. Judgment affirmed."

JERKED FOR MURDER.

Execution of Daniel Searles for the Murder of Eldridge Rewey.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 21.—Daniel Searles, an illiterate negro, who, in June last, murdered Eldridge Rewey, an aged farmer who lived alone in an neighboring village of Newark valley, was hanged here to-day, at noon. This is the first execution in this county. After the usual religious exercises, Searles was asked if he had anything to say. He made a rambling speech in reply, in which he confessed the murder. He preferred, he said, hanging to a lingering death by sickness, and boastingly said he could stand ten times, the punishment in store for him without weakening. He advised all to refrain from alcoholic beverages. He implicated others in his crime, and said they should be with him at the halter. He hoped to meet all in Heaven, and bade the spectators good bye.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

A Sketch of an Important Figure in French Politics.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The new French Premier is a man about fifty-five years of age, an engineer by profession, a native of the Ariege. The family of de Saulces de Freycinet is an old one. The patrimonial estate of the family near Montelemard was lost during the revolution, and the present Minister had to select a professional career. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique and graduated there in 1848 as a civil engineer. He pursued his profession for years in the Gironde, and married in Bordeaux the daughter of the head of the old shipping house of J. J. Bose. Soon after that he was appointed manager of the Southern railroad (Chemin de fer du Midi), and became subsequently Conseiller General in the Tarnet-Garonne, Prefect of Montauban, Deputy and finally Senator. During the Franco-German war he was a member of the Commission of Military Defence, composed of Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin and other celebrities of that time. He has always been a hard working man and intensely practical. After the close of the war he retired, for a time, from public life to his modest, almost gloomy apartments on the Boulevard Haussmann, shared by his handsome wife and a charming daughter of eighteen. One of his most frequent visitors in this retreat was Callemel-Lacour, and it was said the two friends did the thinking and talking for Gambetta. Freycinet is the thinker, Challemel-Lacour is the talker. Gambetta appears but seldom at Freycinet's apartments, but the reason given for it is that the ex-Dictator does not like to climb up four flights of stairs.

The pet idea of M. de Freycinet's life has been the acquirement of all the railroads by the Government. He is now in a position to give substance to the scheme, or, at all events, to bring it fairly before the country. Freycinet is an unbelieving Protestant, while his wife is a very fervent one. He likes to chaff the Catholics, and a good story is told of how he accidentally helped to build up the fame of Lourdes by quizzing one of his friends. The French papers told the story in many contradictory ways, so that the English version appears to be the most plausible:

"The truth in the case of M. de Freycinet, who is a Protestant, and M. Henry Lasserre, the historian of the miracles of Lourdes, to which frequent allusion has been made during the past few days in the French papers, is currently related as follows in the bright little city of Montauban where the affair took place. Both gentlemen are natives of the province, old school fellows, and great friends. M. de Freycinet happened to call on M. Lasserre, who was suffering from opthalmia, and, after hearing that he had vainly tried several remedies, told him in an off-hand way, knowing that his friend was a consistent Catholic, 'If I were you I would try the Lourdes waters, as such extraordinary cures are related of it. Indeed, I can hardly understand how, being a Catholic, you have not resorted before to a process on which your faith binds you to look seriously.' Whether M. Freycinet, in so speaking, was in earnest, or wanted to see what course his friend would take, remains dubious, but the fact is that M. Lasserre tried the water, was cured (either from some special property in it, or because his disease had run its natural course), and undertook in consequence the campaign which helped so much in making the fortune of the place."

TWO OF THE strongest Southern men are practically out of the Senate for this session. Lamar's misfortune—the stroke of paralysis, of which he had abundant warning—will prevent his early return, if it does not permanently disable him. And Wade Hampton is far from well. He never fully recovered from the illness caused by the amputation of his leg, and the loss of his son has been a sad blow. Young Wade Hampton was the fifth of that name, a lineal descendant from the well known soldier of the Revolution. Neither Lamar nor Hampton may ever again be an active political force.

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TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

Popular Prices for Workingmen!

MEATS.

HAMS, Extra Sugar Cured, large, per lb...9½c
HAMS, Extra Sugar Cured, medium, per lb.10c
HAMS, Extra Sugar Cured, small, per lb..10½c
SHOULDERS, Extra Sugar Cured, per lb.....7c
BREAKFAST BACON, per lb.........9c
BACON SHOULDERS, per lb.........6c

FLOUR.

AMBER MILLS, per bbl. $6 75; sack, $1 70
Makes large white loaf—easily baked. Every barrel and sack guaranteed.
WOMAN'S FRIEND, in sacks only......$1 50

OILS.

MINERS' OIL, per gallon..........65c
Packages charged extra.

Retail House with Wholesale Prices.

Only House Handling the Celebrated GARDEN GROWN TEA and DELMONICO COFFEE.

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The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A WINTER'S TALE.

A boy once took it in his head
That he would exercise his sled,
He took that sled into the road
And, lord a massy! how he slode.
And as he slid he laughing cried
"What fun upon my sled to slide."
And as he laughed, before he knowed,
He from that sliding sled was slude.
Upon the slab where he was laid
They carved this line: "This boy was slade."
—*Boston Post.*

* * *

The summer days have come and gone
October's hues have left the hill;
No more, at peep of rosy dawn,
The hunter's horn sounds clear and shrill.
But still, when evening comes with gloom,
Or coldly beams the wintry morn,
He seeks his favorite sample-room,
And winds his small but mellow horn.

MICHIGAN is well off financially. Her State debt is $890,000, and she has a sinking fund of $904,000 to offset it.

R. A. LAMBERTON, of Harrisburg, Penn., has accepted the presidency of the Lehigh University at Bethehem, Penn.

MRS. RAMSEY, the wife of the Secretary was before her marriage Miss Anne Jenks the daughter of a member of Congress from Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

A NECROLOGY of eminent personages for the year 1879, in the London *Times*, commences with the Prince Imperial of France and ends with Calcraft, the ex-executioner.

SENATOR DON CAMERON says that his new Washington residence will cost only $15,000, and not $250,000, as the fevered imagination of the newspaper correspondents at first put it.

METTERNICH'S memoirs were mostly written at Brussels, where the eminent diplomatist lived in the house built by Charles de Beriot, the famous violinist, husband of Malibran.

THE widow of Senator Morton is in Washington urging the confirmation of her son John as an internal revenue officer of San Francisco. He is opposed by both the California Senators.

IT is possible that the contest between Ex-Governor Curtin and Mr. Yocum for the seat in Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania district will be sent back to the people for settlement.

THE Washington *Star* prints a report that the Boston *Advertiser* will come out for General Grant for President within a few days and that it will announce that Senator Hoar is a supporter of the General.

GEN. EWING of Ohio, had made a large som of money in a fortunate silver investment, and has otherwise been lucky in stock speculations. He has not been in Washington so far during this session.

MR. ED H. RAUCH editor of the Carbon *Democrat*, brings out Judge Trunkey, of our Supreme Court, as his candidate for President, "because he is pre-eminently the man as to character, fitness and availability."

THE Washington *Star* figures out that Senator David Davis of Illinois and Senator elect Mahone of Virginia will in all probability hold the balance of power in the Federal Senate for the two years after the 4th of March, 1881.

THE *Nation* says: "It is safe to predict that between now and June all the difficulties in the way of General Grant's nomination will increase rather than diminish, and that the boom will end, as it ended in 1876, in a kind of collapse."

MRS. J. J. ASTOR has just sent one hundred more of the homeless children of New York to homes in the West and South, at a cost of $1,500. During the last seven years she has found homes for six hundred and seventy-seven poor lads and has expended on them $9,750.

MRS. FREDERIC W. STEVENS gave her first ball of the season Wednesday night at her splendid residence, West Fifty-seventh street, New York, for which, with all its contents, it is understood that the sum of $800,000 has just been offered by Mrs. Mackay of Paris, wife of the well-known bonanza king.

G. W. SACHS, a juryman in the case of Henry Smith, on trial in a Memphis court on Saturday for the murder of Chany Long, burst into tears when he gave the answer "guilty" as his name was called. Soon afterwards he fell in a fit, so terrible did it seem to him to consign a fellow creature to the gallows.

PROFESSOR CALLADON, of Geneva, has effected an important improvement in the contrivance for enabling the deaf-mute to hear through the teeth, lately discovered in this country. For the India rubber apparatus used by the American inventor, which is somewhat costly, Professor Calladon substitutes a piece of elastic cardboard.

Harper's Weekly has at last come to the point of attacking Grant's nomination as unwise, because many independent Republicans will vote against him, but Editor Curtis emphatically declines to say whether he will support Grant or not if the nomination is made. "We shall not," says *Harper's Weekly*, "cross the river till we come to it."

THE French Vintage last year is understood to have been a failure. In the Gironde' where the claret wines are chiefly produced, the quantity of wine is said to be less than one-fourth of the average yield, and the quality of even this small vintage is so very far below the standard that the owners of the best vineyards in that section will not permit their wines to go out under the ordinary labels, for fear of injury to their reputation.

THE Senate of the United States consists of 76 members, and of this number 59 are practicing lawyers, 8 business men or merchants, 1 doctor, 1 editor, 2 planters, 2 farmers, 1 banker, 1 mine owner and operator and 1 of no profession or business. Senator Hamlin is the oldest member of that body in years, and the oldest in point of service, counting from the the time of his first election. Senator Anthony has been longer in continuous service than any other Senator.

GOVERNOR BLACKBURN of Kentucky, in his annual message, potrays vividly the terrible condition of the Penitentiary of that State. There are 173 more prisoners than cells, and the cells themselves are but three feet nine inches and a half wide, six feet three and a half inches high and six feet eight inches long. These holes, dark and ill-ventilated, do not contain sufficient air to support one man, and the death rate gives abundant proof of it, as seventy-four convicts died last year.

MAYOR PRINCE of Boston, in his recent message, says that city bought over a hundred acres of land for a park for about $150,000 and has spent $125,000 in filling, but is so near the limit of its indebtedness that no further debt can be incurred on this account. There are other park schemes which ought to be pushed, Mayor Prince thinks, and he proposes to sell needless real estate belonging to the city valued at a $1,600,000 and devote the proceeds to parks.

OBITUARY.

Frederick L. Ihmsen.

Frederick L. Ihmsen died at his residence, 2,423 Carson street, South Side, on the 16th, at nine o'clock. Mr. Ihmsen was the son of the late Christian Ihmsen, one of the pioneer window glass manufacturers of this city, who, with his brother-in-law, Samuel McKee, and Frederick Lorenz, engaged largely in the manufacture of window glass and bottles. Frederick L. Ihmsen, the subject of this sketch, was born on the second day of February, 1833, and consequently was in his forty-seventh year. He was educated at the University of Munich, in Bavaria, and was a thorough classical scholar. After his European course he entered the Law University at Cincinnati, and pursued a two years' course, afterward coming to Pittsburgh and completing his studies with the late Thomas Williams. He was admitted to the bar of this county and shortly after his father died, leaving him trustee of a very large estate, to which he devoted his entire time, giving up all other operations. When quite a young man he married Miss Drew of Cincinnati, who died some time ago leaving six children who are now rendered orphans by this double bereavement. In 1874 Mr. Ihmsen was the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Pittsburgh for the responsible position of City Treasurer. Although personally popular he and John B. Guthrie, the nominee for Mayor, were defeated. This was the only time Mr. Ihmsen was a candidate for office, and that time without his solicitation, but he was always recognized as a sterling Democrat. Few men on the South Side were better known, and admired both for integrity and amiability. He was at one time a director in the South Side Gas Company and the Birmingham Bridge Company, and at the time of his death director in the First National Bank of Birmingham. His many friends and acquaintances regret his early death and few men leave behind them a better record.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Our Neighboring Towns.

THE rope broke at the new gas well being bored at McKeesport, and considerable delay and trouble were occasioned.

INCENDIARIES attempted to burn down the Vance School House, near Washington, Pa., last week. Two farmers succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

WILLIAM HARVEY had his right foot partly cut off and his left leg broken, while attempting to board a freight train near Steubenville, on Saturday.

SAMUEL S. SAULSBURG of Altoona, aged seventy-two years, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, on Saturday. He will recover.

BISHOP MULLEN of Erie, has issued a circular to the clergy and laity of his diocese, calling upon them to assist in the work of alleviating the terribly distressed people of Ireland.

ELLMER COLLIER, aged eleven years, who was helping his uncle in a coal mine near Greensburg, on Friday, was caught in a fall of slate and instantly killed. His head was crushed flat and his neck broken.

ON Thursday last, Solomon Boone of Blair county, shot a panther measuring eleven feet ten inches from tip to tip, and on the following day a Mr. William Wright of the same county, shot a black bear weighing over 200 pounds.

THE Blair County Republican Committee defeated a resolution instructing their delegates to support Blaine for President by a vote of five to seventy. Dr. A. S. Stayer was elected Senatorial, and Hon. S. S. Blair and S. B. Isenberg Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention. They were instructed to support Hon. John A. Lemon for Auditor General.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.
oc4:13tWeow

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and age, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "it is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

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THE MILD POWER CURES!
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Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
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6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting...	25
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9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach.......	25
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14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
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19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing......	50
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23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.	50
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29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker..................	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed...	50
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32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
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35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions....	50

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Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions..............	$10 00
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These remedies are sent by the case, single vial or box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address
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Office and Depot No. 109 Fulton St., New York.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Humphrey's Specific Manuel on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

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Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by **Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.** Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York.
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DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHOEA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterility, &c., unfiting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throath or on Other Parts of the Body, are thoroughly cured, and Blood Poison perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgury, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent Sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

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suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory,** etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense (**where others have failed**).

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LARGE BANKRUPT SALE of DRY GOODS.
Important to the Trade and Public.
OVER $123,000
Worth of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods at Auction, at the Large and Spacious Store,
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A large consignment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of West of England, French and German Broad and Narrow Woolen Cloths of all shades and colors, French, English and Scotch Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Turback, Moscow and Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Scotch, French and German Paisley, India Cashmere, Queensland, Ottoman, Real Camels Hair and other fashionable and desirable Shawls. Swiss, Nottingham and Tambour Lace Curtains, &c., &c. Dress Goods in great variety, such as Heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplin, All-Wool Merinos, Sateen Cloths, Cashmeres, Serges, and Alpacas, Empress Cloths, &c., &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvet, Velveteens and fine Plush Suitings Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, from 1 to 3 yards wide. A large line of English and American Blankets, Flannels, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery, Rugs, &c., &c. Marseilles and Turkish Quilts, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

The sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of.

The whole to be sold without reserve in lots to suit all for cash.

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Sales commence daily at 10 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P.M.

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From [illegible] Cents to $1.00 Per Yard.

Men's [illegible] Knit Mittens	25c
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Children's Shoes, 8 to 2, from 75c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 12 to 2 from 75c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, from $1 up. Children's Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 8 to 11, from 85 up. Misses' Pebble Grain Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2 from $1 15 up. Children's Pebble Grain Side Lace Shoes, 8 to 10, from 90 up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 3 to 7 from $1 up. Ladies' A Calf Lace Shoes, 3 to 8 from $1 up. Ladies' Lasting Fox Gaiters, 3 to , from $1 up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 3 to 7, from $1 25 up. Children's Red Top Boots, 7 to 11, from 90c up. Youth's Blue Top Boots, 11 to 13, from $1 up. Boys' Blue Top Boots, 1 to 5, from $1 25 up. Youths' Genuine Kip Boots, 11 to 13, from $1 25 up. Boys' Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5, from $1 40 up. Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11 from 75 up. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, from $1 75 up. Men's Extra Heavy Boots, 6 to 11, from $2 25 up. Men's Fine B Calf Boots, 6 to 10, from 62 up. Gents' Extra Fine Calf Boots, all sizes, from $2 25 to $4 50, and a great many other bargains too numerous too mention. Strangers visiting will find it to their interest to call and examine Goods and Prices at
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N. B.—Call on or write and make your engagements previous coming to have your work done, as my time usually engaged in advance. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.
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Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.
Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. Send all orders by money or bank draft in letter, or by express. Orders of $5 and upward by express can be sent at our expense. Address R. M. BOARDMAN, or T. J. COMMERFORD, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or either person at No. 163 Broadway, New York.
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THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

The great Presidential contest of 1880 will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

☞ Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in 1880 will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, 1881.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice Literary matter, Poetry and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centers, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by the news of the day, political and non-political, foreign and domestic.

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144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

☞ ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of George Morrison, deceased, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to
SARAH J. MORRISON,
Administratrix,
Moon, Pa
de6:W6t

☞ ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. Testamentary letters on the estate of Wm. McKain, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same dulya uthenticated to
CATHARINE McKAIN,
Administratrix.
no29:6tW

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(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
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THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
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Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
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L.S.L.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

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100,000 TICKETS AT $2 EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, $1.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
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1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

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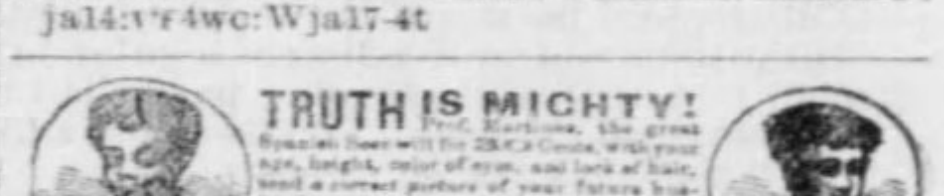

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DOUBLE-HEADED!

Two Full Blown State Governments in Maine.

The Supreme Court Bolsters up the Republican Rump,

Which Elects Davis Governor, and Other State Officers.

Chamberlain Recognizes Davis and Lays Down His Sword.

The Fusionists in Consultation as to What Shall be Done To-Day.

Republicans Threaten Interference Upon the Reassembling of the Fusion Legislature.

FACTS FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

BANGOR, January 15.—The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court are now in session in the Court House of this city. A special messenger from Augusta brought the following document to the Justices:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUGUSTA, January 13, 1880.

To Honorable Justices Supreme Judicial Court:

It having been publicly announced that an illegal, revolutionary assembly of persons calling itself the Legislature of Maine, has without authority presumed to ask your opinion upon sundry interrogatories by them prepared, it is deemed proper to apprise you of the fact: That on the first Wednesday of January thirty-one Senators-elect, being the whole number of which that body is composed, each having been summoned by the Governor to attend and take their seats as Senators, attended in the Senate chamber at Augusta in obedience to said summons, and took their seats; that they proceeded to organize a Senate according to the roll in due form of law furnished by the Secretary of State, under his hand and seal of the State, and according to the report of the Governor and Council, and did organize it according to law; that each took and subscribed the oath required by the Constitution in the manner prescribed; that A. G. Andrews was legally elected Secretary, and James D. Lamson was legally elected President of the Senate, a quorum of the Senators being present and voting at said election; that on the same day seventy-six Representatives, who had been duly summoned by the Governor and Council to attend and take their seats as representatives attended in the hall of the House of Representatives and took and subscribed the oath required by the Constitution and in the manner therein prescribed, said number constituting a quorum of the whole number of which said House is composed and then and there organized said House, and you are further notified that the office of Governor being vacant said James D. Lamson in compliance with requirements of the Constitution, on the 10th of January entered upon the duties of the office of Governor. It is therefore deemed proper to notify you officially of the foregoing facts, that you may not in ignorance of them give countenance to revolutionary proceedings.

(Signed.) JAMES D. LAMSON,
Acting Governor.

P. O. SAWYER, Secretary of State.
By the Governor. [SEAL.]

ADDRESS OF GEN. CHAMBERLAIN.

This evening Gen. Chamberlain issued the following address to the people of the State:

AUGUSTA, January 15.

To the People of Maine:

Believing that I ought to do everything to allay the agitation in the minds of the citizens of this State, I hereby give assurance that up to this moment calm councils have prevailed and that I see no present occasion for public alarm. I regret that messages should be sent from any quarter which brings crowds of men of both political parties to this city. There is great embarrassment in preserving peace and in reaching the proper solution of the difficulties before us. Whatever threats are made I have no fears for my personal safety. If our people will feel confidence that the disposition made for their protection are sufficient, although not obtruded on public sight, and would all keep and council patience so that political and legal questions could be calmly considered, our trouble could soon be in a way for settlement. My attitude towards the honorable Mr. Lamson, as a matter of duty has been made known in my reply to his inquiry addressed to me on the 12th day of January. At the same time I regard him as in a position to contribute in a high degree to the efforts to save us from anarchy and ruin, and justice requires me to say he has by all means in his power aided in keeping the field clear for the lawful and peaceful solution of the matters in issue.

(Signed) JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

GOV. LAMSON'S ORDERS NOT RECOGNIZED.

AUGUSTA, January 15.—The following order was issued this afternoon:

AUGUSTA, January 15, 1880.

Wm. A. Libby, Sheriff of Kennebec county,

DEAR SIR:—The services of yourself and deputies are required no longer to protect the public building. You will please dismiss them at once.

Respectfully, JAMES D. LAMSOM,
(Signed) Acting Governor.

Sheriff Libby does not recognize Lamson as Governor and declines to obey the order. He has ordered his deputies on duty to-night.

The following is a communication from Mayor Nash, concerning the police force:

To Major General Chamberlain:

SIR:—I have the honer to state that I will keep at the Capital only such police force as in my judgment events from day to day seem to render necessary for the preservation of peace and the protection of public property. In no case is such force to annoy any person or interfere with any of his rights and privileges. After this day admission to the public building will be confined to members elect of the Legislature and to those claiming seats therein and such other persons as you may direct. Very respectfully your obedient servant, CHAS. E. NASH,
(Signed) Mayor.

THE FUSION LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, January 17.—Both Houses met at nine o'clock, according to adjournment. Mr. Ingalls of Wiscassett, offered a joint order for the appointment of a Committee of five, to be joined by such as the Senate may see fit, to take into consideration the situation of affairs and report to the House the best method of procedure. The Supreme Court had decided on a set of questions submitted by another and irregular body, that this body was not legally constituted. He thought a set of questions giving a fair statement of the case might be submitted. We want peace, we want our rights. Let us consult together as men, knowing our rights and determined to maintain them. Mr. Knowles of Naples, said he believed the decision of the Court was a partisan one, but he did not want to resist by force. There were other and peaceable means of meeting this crisis. Mr. Bradbury of Norway, said we were here legally and lawfully, but were in perilous times, and should act with caution. It was the part of wise and brave men to submit to the inevitable. If the Court has been used as an instrument to deprive us of our rights, the crime is not ours. Revolution has come by the action of that Court. Against that Court we have no appeal except to the people. Let us go back to them; the ballot box is still left to us, and to that we must appeal. He heartily approved of the proposed order and hoped it would pass. Mr. Ingalls moved as an amendment to the order he offered a clause limiting the committee to members of the House, and leaving the Senate to take independent action. The order as amended was passed after further debate and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Ingalls of Wiscasset; Robinson of Thomaston; Wilson of Orona; Whitman of Harrison and Hill of Exeter, as members of the committee.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

In the Senate an order for the appointment of a committee of five to take into consideration the state of affairs existing, and to report as soon as possible some course of procedure to be adopted, was offered by Senator Patten of Penobscott, and adopted. The President *pro tem.* appointed Senator Patten of Penobscott, Thompson of Knox, Partin of Somerset, Strickland of Aroostook, and Rankins of Oxford. The two Houses met in joint convention, and the oath of office was administered to Messrs. Chase, Kust, Priest and Wheddon, Councillors-elect.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned to Monday afternoon at four o'clock.

THE RUMP LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, January 17.—2 P. M.—The House assembled at this hour. After the reading of the minutes of the preceding session, a committee of one from each county was appointed to count the gubernatorial vote. Messrs. Knowles of Bradford, and Nash of Addison, both Fusionists, were placed on the committee, but the former declined to serve. None of the members of the Fusionist Senate were acting with the Republicans. Both the House and Senate adopted the rules of 1879 for the government of their proceedings. At 2:25 o'clock Senator James G. Blaine and Lot M. Morrill entered the House. General Chamberlain accompanied Blaine as far as the door of the Chamber. At this hour the building was filled with a vast crowd, the majority of whom were Republicans. The more prominent leaders from all parts of the State were present, and especially active was the delegation of one hundred men from Bangor, under the leadership of Captain Boxatelle.

ELECTING A GOVERNOR.

The first important step taken was the appointment of a joint committee to examine the Gubernatorial vote. Then followed the first hitch in the progress of the proceedings of the Legislature. When the committee applied to C. A. Sawyer, Deputy Secretary of State, for the official copy of the returns he refused to give a copy of them, claiming that they had already been submitted to a committee of the Legislature, and he did not recognize the right of the committee or of the body they represented to call for them. Barker said the clerk should be arrested for contempt. No action was taken in that direction, but finally by the advice of the party leaders they concluded that it would do as well if they made up a report from the certified record which had previously been procured from the various town officers. While the committee was out the House listened to the reading of the full opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court. The committee reported shortly before five o'clock, that the whole number of votes for Governor was 138,806; necessary for a choice, 69,904. Daniel Davis, Republican, received 68,967; Joseph L. Smith, Greenbacker, 47,673; Alonzo Garcelon, Democrat, 21,851; Bien Bradbury, Democrat, 264. Under the State Constitution, the House is directed to send to the Senate as candidates the names of two of the four candidates receiving the highest votes. After a formal declaration that Davis, Smith, Garcelon and Bradbury were constitutional candidates, the House proceeded to vote upon two names to be sent to the Senate.

DAVIS CHOSEN.

The names of the members were called, and they passed up singly and deposited their ballots. As Sproul, of Veazie, walked up the aisle to cast his vote, he as the first of the three Fusionists who had joined the Republicans, to make public declaration of his intent, was greeted with cheers. He voted for Davis. The result of voting was: Davis, 88; Bradbury, 87; Garcelon, 1. The names of Davis and Bradbury were immediately sent to the Senate, and that body at once went through the formality of electing Davis for Governor, he receiving 19 votes, the full number cast. After the announcement of his election, he made a brief speech. Then Councillors were elected. For Secretary of State the whole number of votes was 105, all of which were for Sumner J. Chadbourne, who for several years previous to the last year occupied that position. This convention being dissolved another was immediately called to administer the qualifying oath to the Governor-elect. When Governor Davis entered the chamber he was accompanied by the members of his Council. The oaths of office were administered by Mr. Locke, President of the Senate, after which Governor Davis delivered his brief inaugural speech, which occupied only about five minutes. President Locke issued a proclamation, closing with "God save the State of Maine!" which should, under ordinary circumstances, have been pronounced by the retiring Secretary of the State. The session was a long one, lasting from half-past two o'clock in the afternoon until half-past seven in the evening.

CHAMBERLAIN RECOGNIZES DAVIS.

Upon assuming his duties Mr. Davis sent a communication to General Chamberlain informing him of the fact to which Chamberlain replied as follows:

AUGUSTA, January 17, 1880.

To the Hon. Daniel B. Davis:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me that you have been legally elected and duly qualified as Governor of Maine, together with a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the questions affecting the legality of the organization of the Legislature of 1880. As it is manifest that this opinion establishes the legality of your election, and you are the duly qualified Governor, I have the honor to report to you that I consider my trust under special order No. 45 as at an end. I am, with high respect, your obedient servant, JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

General Chamberlain also issued an order to the people, which concludes as follows:

The General also thanks the citizens of Maine, who, without distinction of party, have borne patiently the exercise of powers so unusual, and have strengthened his hand amid the trying task laid upon him of protecting property and rights in what might be called the absence of civil government.

At midnight the Republicans had possession of the State House, having forced an entrance wherever it was denied by the Fusionists. The Executive Chamber was broken into to admit Governor Davis, the keys being still in Smith's possession. P. A. Sawyer, the Fusionist Secretary of State, holds the keys of his office and safe, but the Republicans have also taken possession of his room. The Fusionists have possession of the State seal. There has been great rejoicing among Republicans to-night, Blaine's residence being thronged all the evening. Mr. Blaine made a short speech, congratulating himself upon the successful termination of the political fight.

Smith remains in the city, occupying a room at the Augusta House, where he was in consultation with leading Fusionists all the evening. They express an intention of qualifying the rest of the Councillors on Monday, and will seek redress in Congress. A. P. Gould says the opinion of the Supreme Court is revolutionary and that the Court has arrogated to itself powers and duties of other branches of the Government. The Republicans will elect John W. Fagler State Treasurer, H. B. Cleaves Attorney General, and Samuel J. Gallagher Adjutant General, on Monday.

THE PARTISAN COURT.

HON. A. P. GOULD SAYS THEIR OPINION IS REVOLUTIONARY.

The State of Maine during the past two weeks has witnessed the inauguration of three Governors, each of whom has pledged himself to the discharge of his official duties, and has occupied the official chair for a brief period. Besides these three the State has likewise had a military dictator in the person of Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain. To-night politicians are weary. Those who have been fighting for fame and spoils on the Republican side of the House are feeling happy, while the Fusionists are feeling disconsolate and gloomy, yet determined to stand firm to the last, or at any are until another tribunal shall determine who is right and who wrong.

The opinion of the Supreme Court has been much talked of to-day. A. P. Gould, Gov. Garcelon's legal adviser, and the ablest constitutional lawyer in the State, telegraphs here to-day that in his judgment, this opinion is revolutionary, and arrogates to the Court the power and privileges of the other two branches of the Government. Republican lawyers will not talk upon the merits of the case, and are anxious to allow the subject to rest. The people generally are disgusted with the entire proceedings of to-day, and are anxious to have a peaceable settlement as soon as possible. Business of all kinds is at a stand still, and the most intense interest is manifested by everybody.

The Fusion Legislature yesterday morning met as usual. But little business of importance was transacted, except the qualification of four of the Councillors who were elected yesterday. Debate followed upon the recent opinion of the Court, Mr. Cushman of Sherman, taking the ground that this Legislature has a clear and undoubted remedy in the Constitution of the United States, section 4, article 7, wherein every State is guaranteed a republican form of government and protected from invasion and domestic violence. Mr. Cuhsman claimed that if the legal Legislature, the only one clearly organized according to the mandatory provisions of the Constitution, is driven from the Capitol, they have a right to appeal to Congress, the highest authority in the land, to support our position. Other speeches were made by members, and finally an order was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to consider the question of the constitutional organization of this House and the present condition of affairs, and report as soon as practicable. This committee is composed of the ablest members of the House, and are to go at once into consideration of the law points in the case. They will be aided by the presence and advice of eminent legal counsel.

Judge R. D. Rice, formerly one of the ablest Justices upon the Supreme bench of Maine; Judge Woodbury of Massachusetts, ex-Senator Bradbury of this city, the Hon. A. P. Gould, and others are members of this Advisory Board, so called, and will probably prepare the case for submission to Congress at the earliest practicable moment. The Fusionists are not yet convinced that their case is a hopeless one, and are not prepared to lay calmly down before an opinion of what they consider a partisan court.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Messrs. MCPHERSON and BALDWIN presented petitions of women asking for the constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.

THE BAYARD RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Finance announced that he was directed by that committee to report back the joint resolution for the withdrawal of the compulsory legal tender power of the United States Treasury notes. The committee had made a verbal amendment to the resolution unanimously agreeing to it, and, with that amendment directed him to report the resolution adversely. He understood there was a minority report to be presented, otherwise he should ask an indefinite postponement of the resolution. He asked it to be placed on the calendar for the present. So ordered.

Mr. BAYARD, from the same committee, presented the views of the minority, which are as follows:

The undersigned, believing the financial prosperity of the country, in order to be enduring and secure, must be based upon money of actual and intrinsic value, and that our Government has no power and is incompetent to endow its paper obligations with such value, and United States Treasury notes in existence and in circulation being now redeemable in gold and silver coin, at the opinion of the holders, do recommend the withdrawal of the compulsory legal tender power of such notes and the passage of the subjoined resolution.

(Signed) FRANCIS KERNAN,
THOS. F. BAYARD.

[Here follows the Bayard resolution, heretofore published, that Treasury notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States on duties and imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender.]

As admitting the principle of the resolution as a power of the Government to make paper legal tender, I reserve my action upon the resolution as to the time of withdrawal of the power given heretofore.

(Signed) WM. A. WALLACE.
Reserving the right of amendment.
(Signed) JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

The minority report was also placed on the calendar.

The amendment made by the majority in the phraseology of Mr. Bayard's joint resolution merely changes the words "United States Treasury notes" to "United States notes."

FOREIGN FEELING.

IRELAND.

BAD EFFECT OF THE WEATHER ON THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

DUBLIN, January 16.—The inclement weather is aggravating the distress, and deaths from want and exposure on the highways are becoming alarmingly frequent. Several such cases have been reported from Cahircueen, Bandon, Clonakilty and other towns, within the past few days, and if the weather does not become more favorable many more will doubtless have to be reported. Mobs still patrol the streets, carrying a black flag, and demanding bread. The evictions at Knockricard are being renewed, and the bloody fighting of last week, between the peasantry of this mountainous district and the constabulary, is likely to be repeated. Riots are everywhere reported, and the police force is being daily increased, and is yet thought to be inadequate to the present troubles.

The police escorting process servers at Kilmina, County Mayo, were severely maltreated last night, and obliged to retreat, though they had rifles loaded and bayonets fixed. Several of the police were cut about the head and face. The process sevrvers had their clothing torn and the processes were captured by the mob.

The Irish relief fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough amounts to $19,000.

DUBLIN, January 16.—The writs served on Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, indicted for sedition, being returnable to-day, they attended the Crown office and were informed they have still four days before surrendering. The proceedings connected with their surrender will be formal and private. Many formalities probably occupying a week must be observed before the trials can commence.

AFGHANISTAN.

NO FURTHER COMBINATION FEARED AGAINST THE BRITISH.

LONDON, January 18.—A Cabul correspondent quotes an opinion, represented as of high authority, that there has never been so strong a combination in Afghanistan as the recent one, and that it having signally failed, under the most favorable circumstances, no further combination need be feared. It seems reasonable to hope that the interference of the British Government in the affairs of Afghanistan will be gradually acquiesced in by the Afghans. Martial law in Cabul has been suspended.

BLOOD WORK.

Murders in Chicago, Dayton, New York and Elsewhere.

Proprietress of a Bagnio Shot by Her Paramour.

A Negro's Death Caused by a Dose of Poison.

A Dayton Policeman Shot by a Member of the Chain-Gang.

Lynched and Nearly Lynched--Mysterious Case.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Yesterday "Dutch Lot," the keeper of a bagnio on West Kinzie street, was shot and killed by George W. Stratton, a young man who had been a patron of the place during the night. From statements made by James Fanning, who occupied the room with the murdered woman, it appears that the tragedy grew out of a drunken row, in which the proprietress attacked Stratton with a heavy water pitcher, and he retorted with his revolver, firing three shots, one of which entered the left breast and caused her death almost instantly. There were two other female inmates of the place, and they both agree that it was Lottie's fault to begin with. After the shooting Stratton hastily dressed himself, and by jumping out of a back window escaped. He was found later in the day concealed in his room on State street, showing marks of having been cut on the top of the head and arm. He declared that he did the shooting in self-defense, as the woman had broken a pitcher over his head before he had fired.

POISONED BY A PARAMOUR.

About 4:30 yesterday morning Charles Adams, a colored man, heretofore employed at the Grand Pacific Hotel, died from the effects of arsenic administered to him by Mrs. Sarah Smith, a colored widow, with whom he had been intimate prior to his marriage, which occurred last November. This is alleged to be the second attempt on her part to poison him, the first having been made last December, when Adams was married to a young colored woman in his neighborhood. He became sick shortly after visiting Mrs. Smith, it is said, from opium she had given him, but recovered. A negro named George Brown is under arrest as an accomplice to the last crime. Mrs. Smith and George Brown were brought before Justice Brown and held without bail until next Tuesday to await the result of the Coroner's inquest on the body.

NEARLY LYNCHED BY A MOB.

SULLIVAN, IND., January 18.—Several intoxicated coal miners went out to the house of Madame Dale, who keeps a bagnio in the eastern part of the town, to-night, and after using much violent language and threatening to burn down the house, effected an entrance, and after giving the woman some very rough usage took her out, and putting a rope about her neck, was about to lynch her. In the mean time the other inmates of the house had silently made their way to town and procured the services of an officer, who hurried out to the scene of the trouble. The miners having arrived at what was about to prove the crisis of the affair, got wind of this, dropped on their game and run. No arrests have yet been made. The miners threatened, when balked in their purpose to-night, to blow up the town in the future with gunpowder. It is learned that the cause of the trouble was the fact of a visiting miner from the neighboring town of Shelbourn having been robbed while visiting at the house, and this, added to the fact of their all being under the influence of liquor, it is supposed, enraged them to their deed of violence. Madame Dale immediately left town.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

OWENTOWN, KY., January 18.—Owen County was the scene of a tragedy to-day, result of a family feud. Early this afternoon word was received here that D. G. Garvey had shot and fatally wounded his cousin, Frank Lewis. It was done at New Liberty, which is eight miles distant. The families of Joe and Tom Garvey, and Mrs. Daniel Lewis, who are brothers and sister, living on adjoining farms, about four miles from Sparta Station, have been at outs since early last fall, and several petty lawsuits have grown out of their difficulties, based nominally on the depredations of stock on their respective farms. Each side accuses the other of having provoked the orignal trouble, and which is to blame no one can tell. But at all events one of these little lawsuits, in favor of D. G. Garvery and against Mrs. Lewis, was tried to-day at New Liberty, and immediately after the case had been submitted to the jury, and interested parties and spectators, according to the usual rural custom, retired from the room and left the jury to deliberate, the bad feeling which had been brewing so long cropped out in a general fight between the Lewis boys, four in number, and J. T. Garvey and three of his sons. It is admitted that D. G. Garvey, one of the sons, came out with his hand on his pistol, and that Frank Lewis struck him the first blow, and that Garvey thereupon pulled his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Frank Lewis' right side, just below the arm, penetrating the lung, and must necessarily prove fatal. The attending physician, Dr. Layman Martin, reports the wounded man as pulseless, and that ample stimulants failed to rally him, and unless a reaction sets in by midnight he will certainly die. All of the parties have been arrested.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

NEW YORK, January 18.—This morning Bertha Levy, a hair dresser, went to a Prince street establishment, kept by Blanche Smedt, to dress the hair of Annie Martin, aged twenty-two. The hair dresser went to the door of Miss Martin's room, on the second floor, and rapped, but received no answer. She told Mrs. Smedt that something was wrong, and Officer Sweeney was called in. He forced the door, and a horrible sight met his gaze. Lying diagonally across the bed, partly covered by bed-clothes, was the corpse of Anna. Her face, neck and bosom were covered with blood. A tightly drawn scarf had evidently strangled her. There was an incised wound on the forehead about three-quarters of an inch long and half an inch deep, through which the skull, which was not fractured, could be seen. The right arm was fully extended, and the fingers were bloody. The left arm was drawn up toward one of the ends of the noose. The sheet covering her had many bloody finger-marks on it. Investigation showed that yesterday afternoon Annie told Mrs. Smedt that she had had a visitor who intended to call, and had borrowed that lady's diamond ring. Annie's room was one of three on that floor. The other two were untenanted last night. Mr. and Mrs. Smedt slept in a rear room on the ground floor. They did not hear any noise during the night. Captain McDonnell found bloody water in a wash-basin, and a towel on which bloody hands had been wiped. He inclined, however, to the belief that the woman committed suicide, and that the position of the left arm directed toward one end of the noose was a strong point in his theory. Against this, however, are arrayed the facts that the girl's watch and chain are missing, the wounds on the head, signs of a struggle on the bed, as evinced by the bloody sheet, the bloody water in the basin, the towel, and, the greatest point of all, the circumstance of the door of Annie's room, leading into the hall of the second floor, being locked and the key missing.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 18.—This community was startled yesterday morning by the announcement upon the street that late on Friday night a most terrible and cold-blooded murder had been perpetrated, and that one of the most vigilant and best known members of the police force had fallen a victim to the murderous bullet. The murdered man, policeman Lee Lyman, was a powerful man and a brave officer, and for this reason had been during his connection with the force assigned to some of the most dangerous beats and duty in the city. Some years ago he was assigned to duty in the eastern portion of the city, the rendezvous of a gang of young roughs who styled themselves the "chain gang," and who became a terror to the law abiding citizens of that neighborhood. The murderer is John Francis, whose mother lives on the alley between Sixth and Franklin and Ludlow and Main streets. His mother and sisters are well thought of in society, and have more than once been grieved by the wayward son's and brother's actions. Francis is twenty-three years old, and was an associate of the "chain gangs," and has for a long time entertained an antipathy for Lyman, owing to that officer's prominence in the disbandment of the gangs. He has an unenviable workhouse record, having served several terms in that institution, and only a short time since was pardoned out. He is well known in the city as a desperate character, and can count his personal rencounters and bar-room fights by the score. When sober he behaved himself and kept out of the station house, but when in his cups was quarrelsome and disagreeable. The murder was committed in a saloon. Lyman was talking to the proprietor when Francis entered, and, after a word or two, fired at the officer, who was about starting out of the saloon, inflicting a mortal wound in the breast. The officer died a few minutes after the shooting.

OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.

AYER, MASS., January 18.—Mrs. Maria L. Crew, twenty-eight years of age, wife of Joseph Crew, living on Libley farm, Groton Ridges, this State, was outraged yesterday. Her husband left home about noon and returned home about eight in the evening, finding the house locked, the curtains drawn and no light. Noticing the hatchway partly open he entered that way, went to the kitchen, lighted a lamp and found his wife lying dead in the bedroom, covered over with a quilt. She was shot three times in the face and once in the chest. He at once notified the neighbors, and Dr. Hartwell of the Ayer *Medical Examiner*, was summoned. Deputy Sheriff Brown and other officers were soon on the ground endeavoring to trace the murderer, who is believed to be a tramp seen in the vicinity that afternoon. This man is described by the neighbors as calling at several places for water and at some under the pretense of buying a farm, and inquired about Mr. Crews' place. Henry C. Hewin, a young man, called at Crews' about 2:15 in the afternoon on an errand. Mrs. Crew told him she had a caller who wanted to buy their farm, and seemed pleased. She was sitting in the rocking chair on the opposite side of the room from the stranger, sewing. About three o'clock Miss Anna Carr called and found the door locked and the curtains down. She thought she heard some one inside, and looking into the key-hole saw the key was on the inside. She knocked, when a strange man came to the door, of whom she inquired for Mrs. Crew, and was told she had gone up town. She says the man kept his hands behind him and shut the door with his foot. An autopsy this morning showed the woman was outraged and then killed. Four pistol balls were found, one on the right side of the eye. The pistol was held so near as to burn the eyebrow and face.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

ATLANTA, GA., Sanuary 18.—Nat Smith, the negro confined in jail at Jonesboro for an attempt to rape, was taken out by unknown men, carried five miles and hanged. When found he had a gunshot wound through the heart, apparently made after being hanged.

STABBED IN THE NECK.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Frank Smith was stabbed in the neck on the street in the northeastern part of the city, between eight and nine o'clock to-night and died in fourteen minutes. He and John Stoffle had got into a quarrel over a game of pool, they were playing and were put out of the saloon. On the street they renewed the quarrel when Stoffle with a pocket-knife stabbed Smith in the neck, causing his death as stated. Stoffle has not yet been arrested.

DECREASE IN FAILURES.

The Review for 1879 as Made by Dunn's Mercantile Agency.

Evidences that the Prosperity Will Continue.

The figures presented by the Mercantile Agency of Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co., in relation to the failures of 1879, afford a most conclusive proof as to the healthy condition of business. According to the elaborate array of statistics presented in the *Annual Circular*, it appears that the mercantile failures for 1879 were 6,658 in number, compared with 10,478 in 1878, a decrease of 3,820. But it is in the amount of liabilities that the decrease is most marked. In 1878 the indebtedness due by parties who failed was two hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars, while in 1879 the liabilities were only ninety-eight millions. In order to show that the reduction last year is not only great as compared with 1878, but compares most favorable with other years, the following tably is given, by which the failures and liabilities since 1872 are shown:

Year.	Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
1872	4,069	$121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,000
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,000,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,052

The Agency says in relation to the figures for the year just closed:

"The phenomenal character of the year 1879 has, in nothing else, a more complete illustration than is furnished by figures of failures herewith submitted; The year has been remarkable for the extent and rapidity of its profits, resulting from the advance in values and increased volume of trade. But the foregoing figures show also that it has been equally remarkable for its decrease in losses from bad debts. The loss, or lock up, by failures, which in 1878, amounted to 234 millions of dollars, in 1879 amounted to only 98 millions—a loss lessoned by over two and a half millions per week for the entire year! It is probable that the gains from legitimate advances in the prices of merchandise have been even greater in the aggregate than this sum; but to the comparatively limited class who suffer most by mercantile failures, the profits realized from merchandise sold in the year have hardly been as great as the lessened loss made by debts in 1879, as compared with 1878. Not only, therefore, have large actual profits been made upon sales, but the decrease in the extent of losses incurred is so accurately measured by the figures herewith presented, that their testimony to the prosperity of the year is most significant."

The basis for the prosperity in trade which has dawned upon the country seems well founded by the following sketch as to the condition of the varied classes of the people:

"The cost of living for the vast class whose expenditure is mainly for food and clothing has not advanced in the same ratio as the power to earn money has increased; while the number of unemployed is less than at any time within the past seven years. If this is the condition of those who are nearest the base of the superstructure of society, it is the surest sign of a healthy prosperity. Next to them comes the great army of agricultural producers, and all dependent upon them. These have had several years of remarkably good fortune, culminating in the past year with prices beyond all expectation, and yielding such returns as to make all who participated, not only able to buy largely, but to pay promptly. The rapid movement to new and fertile regions by skilled farmers, and, above all, the steady stream of foreign immigration that flows to our shores, visibly augment the producing power of the country, and its capacity to absorb and pay for what is needed to create a prosperous internal trade. The development of the mineral resources has also attracted numbers to mining regions, who formerly were over-crowding other avenues of business, or were absolutely idle, but who now earn for themselves a liberal compensation in new fields of exertion. The operatives in almost every manufacturing district are busily employed, and all who are willing to work may do so with a fair remuneration. The traders who live by supplying all these classes with the necessaries and luxuries of life have shared in the general improvement, and the competition being somewhat lessened in many localities, through failures and other causes, the opportunities for a profit seem to be increased. Ascending the scale to those in circumstances somewhat easier, the condition of things is certainly much improved. Numerous assets of slow character have begun to yield a return; indebtedness has been largely extinguished or put in easy shape for ultimate liquidation. The profits of the year just closed have been so large and so universal that a freedom of expenditure seems justified; greater than has been prevalent for years.

"In fact, a review of all classes, upon whose condition the soundness and activity of the trade of the country depends begets the belief that the prosperous period which has now set in is likely to continue. The large profits of 1879, which were made up largely of suddenly enhanced values, will hardly be duplicated during the current year; but that the volume of business will continue large, and that a fair return will be realized, is surely a reasonable expectation. There are few disturbing elements discoverable, except they are forced upon the country by politicians or speculators; while the indications are numerous that the permanence of the present prosperous period is assured."

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. MWS

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

FARMS AND HOMES. On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. $3 to $7 per acre. 11 years credit. Wheat 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No Manure needed. Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
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$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:lyW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art: that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy: that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective dower of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner Church street, New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you. oc13:eod

KENNEDY'S ABSENCE.

Rumors Concerning Deficits in His Accounts.

His Departure and the Absence of a Pittsburgh Sporting Woman.

The rumors concerning ex-Prothonotary B. F. Kennedy, which have been circulated ever since he started on his western tour, finally found their way into print Friday last. The charge is made by Mr. Kennedy's political enemies (Republicans, not Democrats) that his accounts are short anywhere from $26,500 to $60,000, and that after his departure from this city he was joined at some western city by Jennie Rogers, who formerly conducted a sporting house on Franklin street. Rumor says that Mr. Kennedy and Miss Rogers joined company at Chicago, and we mention the statement here to deny it in the same sentence. Mr. Kennedy and W. E. Tustin, agent for western lands, left Pittsburgh together, and on the same train were Maj. Samuel Harper, Capt. Dalzell and others. Maj. Harper occupied the same room with Mr. Kennedy at Chicago till Saturday evening. The ex-official invited Mr. Harper to accompany him on the western tour, and Mr. Tustin offered to get the railroad passes. The party did not meet any Pittsburgh women. Maj. Harper, Capt. Dalzell, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Tustin were generally together during their stay in Chicago, and Major Harper unhesitantingly brands the rumor which connects Mr. Kennedy's name with that of Miss Roger's as a maliscious falsehood.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

Several county officials were interviewed concerning the alleged defalcation by ex-Prothonotary Kennedy. Controller Alexander says there is no deficiency in Kennedy's accounts so far as the Controller's office is concerned. Prothonotary Brown, Mr. Kennedy's successor, says that the accounts of the Prothonotary's office are all correct. Another gentleman who is in a position to know said to the reporter that there was no doubt that some of Kennedy's accounts were short. He says the defalcation amounts to $26,500, and that some of the money misappropriated belonged to the State, some to the county and some to Pittsburgh banks. Kennedy's bondsmen were Sheriff Hunter and Jacob H. Walter, the latter of whom is Mr. Kennedy's uncle, and who was his immediate predecessor in office. They are on Kennedy's bond for $20,000. Our informant says that $11,000 in round numbers have already been secured by the bondsmen, which would reduce their loss to $15,000. But, in addition to this, all the assets of the ex-Prothonotary have been turned over to the bondsmen, and a statement of Kennedy's shortages have also been left with Mr. Walter. Mr. Kennedy owned a farm in Plum and Patton townships, well stocked with fine breeds of cattle and horses, on which there was a mortgage of $6,000. The original cost of the farm and stock was $26,000. He had also a residence on Centre avenue, mortgaged for $6,000, and also dwellings on Roberts and Colwell street, the value and amount of mortgage was unknown. All this property has fallen into the hands of his bondsmen and Mr. Walter, who is engineering the settlement of the troubles, has charge of the property.

TRUST FUNDS.

A reporter of THE POST called on County Commissioner Warner last night and asked him what he knew about the alleged defalcation. He replied: "I have heard the rumors, but am positive that so far as the county funds are concerned his returns are all right. While I was Controller I noticed by the monthly returns that the receipts of the Prothonotary's office were falling off very materially, but as will be remembered, when it was investigated in court, valid reasons were given for it. I asked for an investigation then, not because I suspected Mr. Kennedy of any dishonesty, but because I wanted the question of collecting costs settled." Mr. Warner further stated that he did not say positively that the ex-Prothonotary had in his possession fully a quarter of a million dollars, the trust fund of the court, as was stated in an evening contemporary yesterday. He said that he supposed from mere estimates that at times Mr. Kennedy had that amount of money in his hands. This money had nothing to do with the county. When a sum of money is paid into the court and its ownership is in dispute, it is paid over to the Prothonotary, who is the legal treasurer of the funds as long as the ownership is unsettled. Also money that is realized from a Sheriff's sale remains in his care in cases where the claims of all or any of the creditors are not altogether clear and legal. "It is only a supposition of mine," said Mr. Warnen, "that he had that much money in his possession, and I only tell you it to show that he had other funds under his care other than those of the county. The reported defalcation could not have been in his county business, as he made his returns and settled up promptly every month. Nor do I believe he was a defaulter as to the trust fund."

Mr. Kennedy was appointed guardian of the late Mr. McNish's minor children and it is alleged some of their money was misappropriated but that the troubles have all been straightened out.

It is charged by some of the ex-Prothonotary's enemies that he (Kennedy) spent some of the money alleged to be misappropriated in the recent Republican campaign, but this is also denied. He presented a bill to one of the Republican candidates after the election, claiming that he had spent that amount in support of the candidate. The latter had never authorized him to spend any money and demanded that he bring an itemized bill, which Kennedy could not do. Then the bill was cut down to less than thirty cents on the dollar of the original amount, and less than $1,400 was paid.

HE IS COMING BACK.

One gentleman stated that Mr. Kennedy is now in Topeka and that he will return to Pittsburgh about the first of the month, when he will set at rest all the rumors. Mrs. Kennedy has recently received a letter from her husband, in which he announces his intention of returning at the time stated. Mr. Kennedy was President of the Bank of Industry. Mr. James P. Quinn, a stockholder, says the bank will lose nothing. Mr. Quinn also denies the rumor that he was on Kennedy's bond or that he had indorsed notes for him.

These are but a few of the rumors concerning Mr. Kennedy. Many of the stories told are undoubtedly false, and some of them have been circulated by the fast women of the town.

It should be added that no prosecutions have been entered and that Mr. Kennedy is not therefore a defaulter in the criminal sense. Neither will there be any prosecutions. Whatever shortages there may be will be made up by the bondsmen.

A Tumor Removed from the Eye-Ball Three Times.

A little son of Mr. Bernard Coll, No. 69 Liberty street, has had a tumor removed from his right eye three times, the last time by Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue. Previous to the last operation it had attained the size of a large pea, covering half the pupil, and on the white of the eye an inch wide. Ether was administered and a diseased tissue, a part of which extended half way around the ball on the side next the nose, was removed on January 1st. The sight is now perfect and but little redness left.

* * *

MISS HUGHES, a resident of Titusville, took the lock-jaw a day or two since and is now in a critical condition. She is a sister of John Hughes, a Lawrenceville saloon keeper.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 187,869 05
Exchanges	1,054,296 33

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51½
Reading	34⅝	34¾
P., T. & B.	15½	15¾
Lehigh Valley	51⅜	52⅛
U. Co.'s N. J.	156	....
Central Transportation Co.	46	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	117	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	114	....
Northern Pacific	34⅛	34⅜
Do preferred	58	59
Lehigh Navigation Co.	37½	37¾
Philadelphia & Erie	18½	18⅝
Northern Central	32½	33
Hestonville	23¾	23⅞

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Governments steady for 81s; ⅛ per cent. lower for new 5s and 4½s; ⅛ per cent. lower for 4s coupon, and ⅜ per cent. lower for 4s regular. Railroad bonds strong and buoyant. State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market was buoyant during the greater portion of the day, and prices advanced ⅛ to 5¼ per cent. During the afternoon there was a slight reaction, but the decline was generally recovered at close. Cedar Falls & Minnesota rose from 21½ to 26¾, and reacted to 25¾. Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans rose from 43⅜ to 48, and reacted to 44. Kansas & Texas advanced from 45 to 46½, Iron Mountain from 32½ to 57⅛. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg opened at 23 bid, advanced to 30 bid, and later sold at 28@27. Illinois Central rose from 103⅜ to 105¼.

Transactions aggregated 256,000 shares, of which 1,600 Canada Southern, 4,000 Central Arizona, 7,600 Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, 3,100 Chesapeake & Ohio, 3,600 C., C. & I. C., 7,000 Cedar Falls & Minnesota, 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14,000 Erie, 10,000 St. Joseph, 4,400 Illinois Central, 44,000 Iron Mountain, 31,000 Kansas & Texas, 6,400 Lake Shore, 1,300 Louisville & Nashville, 1,000 Michigan Central, 9,600 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred, 4,000 Northwestern, 18,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 4,400 New York Central, 1,200 Northern Pacific, 3,400 Ohio & Mississippi, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 3,300 Reading, 1,300 St. Paul, 30,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 5,400 Union Pacific, 1,700 Wabash & Pacific, 6,000 Western Union, 1,400 Lake Erie & Western and 1,500 Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western.

Close—Money 5@6 1-32 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange 482½. Sight exchange 484¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	104⅝	New 4s coupons	104¼
New 5s coupons	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	122
New 4½s coupons	107½		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7½s	46	Virginia 6s	27
Missouri 6s	106	Virginia 6s new	24
St. Joe	104½	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	32½	Deferred	10
Tennessee 6s new	31½		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	151	Iron Mountain	56⅞
Panama	170	St. L. & San F.	43⅛
Fort Wayne	115¾	Do. preferred	55
C. & P.	111	First	74
Illinois Central	105¼	C. St. L. & N. O.	43½
B. & Q.	142	Kan. & Tex.	46⅛
C. & A.	107½	Union Pacific	95¼
Do. preferred	120	Kansas Pacific	97½
N. Y. Central	133⅜	N. Pacific	34⅛
Harlem	160	Do. preferred	57¾
Lake Shore	101	Louisville & N.	112
Can. Southern	71⅛	Houston & Texas	66½
Michigan Central	90⅝	W. U. Tel.	103⅝
Erie	43⅝	A. & P. Tel.	41½
Do. preferred	69⅞	Pacific Mail	41
N. W. C.	90⅝	Little Pittsburgh	28
Do. preferred	106⅛	Adams Ex.	107½
St. Paul	77⅛	Fargo Ex.	100½
Do. preferred	102	American Ex.	57¼
St. P. & Min	46¾	U. S. Express	48
St. P. & S. City	41½	Quicksilver	21½
Do. preferred	80	Do. preferred	67
Del. & Lack	85	Leadville	4⅛
Morris & Essex	103½	Central Pacific	109
Del. & Hudson	75¼	Union Firsts	109
N. J. Central	81⅜	Land Grants	113
O. & M.	30⅛	Sinking Funds	117
Do. preferred	69	Lehigh Wilkes	113
Chesapeake & O.	22	St. P. & S. C. First	98¾
Mobile & O.	24½	C. C. & I C. First	89
C. & C.	78	Erie seconds	87½
C. C. & I. C.	22⅞	Reading	69⅛
I. C. & Lafayette	5½	Central Arizona	14¾
B. C. R. & N.	8	Caribou	5
A. & T. H.	26⅛	Excelsior	..
Do preferred	66	Homestake	36
W. St. L. & P.	44½	Ontario	...
Do. preferred	68⅝	Standard	51½
H. & St. Joe	38⅞	Lake Erie Western	30
Do. preferred	68⅝		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	245	Pewabec	64
Copper Falls	7½	Quincy	40¾
Franklin	43¾	Ridge	9⅝

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 21.—Consols for money, 98 1-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 107; Pennsylvania Central, 52¾; Erie, 44⅞; do. seconds, 91½; Reading, 36½.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 111; 4s, 107¾.

Refined petroleum, 5¾@6.

PARIS, January 21.—Rentes, 811 67½c.

ANTWERP, January 21.—Refined petroleum, 17¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton dull and easier at 7@7⅛d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,500. American lard 40s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 20.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The farmers have made up a good portion of their lost time as regards wheat sowing, but since Wednesday renewed winter weather has again caused some check. The autumn sown grain is germinating so slowly, that in some districts it is feared the seed has been destroyed by the recent frost; but generally speaking it is thought the situation, if not especially promising, offers few grounds of anxiety at this early stage. The quantity and condition of home grown wheat offered in Mark Lane and provincial markets is unimproved, and millers almost totally neglect samples, and in very few cases where decent samples are offered sales are only practicable at a decline of 1s per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat were again moderate, and have mostly gone into granaries, as the consumptive demand has been very inactive, lack of confidence becoming apparent in the trade. Stocks are increasing, not only in London, but in Marseilles and Bordeaux, while the quantity of wheat afloat still exceeds 2,200,000 quarters, and while a further decline in New York augurs unfavorably for the success of American speculation for a rise, the presence of important stocks in French ports is sufficiently significant, as the action of France was counted upon to relieve Great Britain of a fair proportion of the supply on passage. The rapid and marked decline in maize of 3s in three weeks is owing to the scare as to shipments America can and may make. According to present appearances America has quite enough to do to manage its wheat, so that there should be plenty of time to recover a decline in maize which was brought about principally by timidity. Arrivals at the ports have been moderate. There was a fair business in wheat, cargoes at a decline 6 pence to a shilling per quarter on red winter and spring Americans and a shilling to shilling six pence per quarter on Ghirka discription. Maize sold steadily, barley at last week's prices. Little demand for wheat and for shipments, though sellers were more inclined to meet buyers views. There was a moderate inquiry for maize and barley at a decline 6@9d per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week 32,871 quarters at 45s 11 against 52,141 quarters at 38s 11 comparing the week previous last year. Imports into the United Kingdom week ending January 10 were 835,287 hundred weights; wheat 215,841 hundred weights.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
PITTSBURGH, January 21.

There has been no marked change in any one branch of business since our last report. The grocery market seems to be the only one in which there is any great activity noticeable. Grain remains quiet with wheat in light supply at the decline recently noted. Corn and oats advanced to-day in consequence of a demand which suddenly set in and is believed, however, to be only temporary. The weather being colder than for the first four weeks the market for country produce and dairy products was stimulated somewhat. Poultry was dull on account of an overstocked market. The provision market continues moderately active with prices unchanged. Following are the ruling quotations for wholesale transactions:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 25@3 75; choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—40@45c ⅌ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 65@1 70; medium, $1 55@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@25c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ⅌ barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12½c, prime Ohio factory, 13½@13¾c; jobbing, 13½@14c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 14@14½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 9@10c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 7@8c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@10c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ⅌ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ⅌ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 14@16c; in cases, 15@16c; pickled, 16@17c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 14@17c; new domestic, 16@17c; strained, 8@10c.

NUTS—Shellbarks, 90c@$1 00; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@51c; ⅌ bushel; peachblows, 50c; peerless, 45@47c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c; dressed chickens, 9@10c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 13c; geese, 75c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½ ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 25@5 50 ⅌ bushel; timothy, $2 65@2 75 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 per 100 head; onions, $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

HOMINY—$3 50@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 8c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c as to quality.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	*Per lb.*	*Teas.*	
Fancy Rio	19½	Young Hyson	25c@1 00
Choice Rio	18½	Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Prime Rio	17½	Imperial	35c@ 89
Good Rio	14½	Japan	30c@ 75
Ordinary Rio	13½	Oolong	28c@ 80
Java	25½@28½	Souchong	25c@ 75
Roasted Coffees.		*Manufactured Tobacco.*	
In papers	19 @21	Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
In bulk	17 @19	do do mahog'y	45@50
Lower grades	15½@17½	do do dark	36@48
Java, in pa'rs	29½@30½	Louisville ma'y	48@50
Java, in bulk	27½@29½	Richmond br'nds	40@45
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
Standard A.	@10	do twist	52@56
Prairie B.	@ 9½	Natural Leaf	48@58
Ex. C.	8½@ 8¾	Fine Cut	34@40
Refined yel.	8½@ 8¾	Cut and dry	24@25
New Orleans	8 @ 8½	Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
Granulated	10½	*N. O. Molasses.*	
Powdered	10½	Choice	52
Crushed	10½	Strictly prime	50
Cut loaf	10½	Prime	48
Syrups.		*Soda.*	
Choice maple flv'd	.40	Bi-Carb. k'gs	4
Prime " "	.42	do as'td pa'rs	6
Choice sugar syrup	.40	do " ¼ "	6½
Prime " "	.38	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Good " "	.35	*Candles.*	
Good molasses "	.33	Star, full w'ht	13 @13½
Spices (whole.)		Stearine ⅌ set	11
Cloves	45 @	Mould ⅌ set	11
Allspice	18 @	*Rice.*	
Cassia	25 @28	Rangoon	6½@7¼
Pepper	16 @16½	Carolina	7½@8
Nutmeg	95 @1 00	*Salt.*	
Starch.		No. 1, per bbl	$1 50
Gloss	5½@ 7¾	Extra, " "	1 60
Corn starch	6 @ 8½	Dairy, " "	1 65

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 50@6 75; choice red $6 75@7 25; extra choice amber $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; patents $8 25@8 50; XX bakers $7 00@7 25; XXX bakers $7 25@7 50; low grade $4 00@5 50. Rye flour $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat flour $2 50@3 00 ⅌ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 36@1 38; amber and mixed $1 34@1 35; rejected 93c@$1 03.

CORN—Yellow shelled 51@52c; mixed 49@51c; yellow ear 53@55c.

OATS—Prime white 45@46c; mixed do. 43@44c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 95c; prime York State $1 05; medium 80@85c; stained 70@75c; barley malt $1 00@1 10; rye malt 90@95c.

RYE—Western 90@93c ⅌ bushel.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; kegs $4 12@4 25; standard brands $6 50 in barrels, $3 37 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60@65c ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $22 00@23 00 ⅌ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prarie $15 00@15 50.

MILL FEED—Bran $14 50@15 00 ⅌ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; coarse do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal $22 00@23 00 ⅌ ton.

OAT STRAW—$13 00@15 00.

Provisions.

	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9½
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10½
Extra S. C. shoulders	7
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11
Do. knuckles and rounds	13
Do. all flats	10
Beef tongues ⅌ dozen	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	6
Do. short rib sides	8½
Do. clear sides	8¾
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl	14 00
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	14 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8½
Do. do. in half bbls	9
Do. do. in buckets	9½
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10½
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10½
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 75; mat raisins, $5 00 ⅌ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ⅌ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ⅌ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges ⅌ case, $8 50; Oranges ⅌ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 00; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ⅌ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ⅌ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 75; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ⅌ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 35; corn, do, $1 25@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ⅌ doz, $8 50; No. 2 tubs ⅌ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ⅌ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails ⅌ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ⅌ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $2 00; lake herring, $3 75; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless lake, $4 50; halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ⅌ lb, 50@55c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1880.

The market to-day was moderately active and steady. Opened at 105⅞, advanced to 107½, declined to 106¼, advanced to 106⅞, declined to 106¼, advanced to and closed at 106⅞ bid for old.

SALES AND RESALES.

Barrels Sold.	Price Paid.
18,000	$1 05⅝
31,000	1 06¼
38,000	1 06⅞
6,000	1 07½

Total sales and resales, 93,000 barrels. Shipments, 41,674 barrels; charters, 22,000 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—Market steady and quiet at $1 06¼ bid for old.

OIL CITY, January 21.—Market opened at $1 06½ bid for old; closed at $1 07½ bid for old.

PARKER, January 21.—Market opened with old offered at $1 06¼, and $1 05⅝ bid; closed with old offered at $1 06⅞.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Charters none. Petroleum—crude, nominal; refined, 7⅝@7¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Market lower; S. W. 7⅝@7½c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—JANUARY 21.—Cotton quiet at 12⅝@12¾c; futures barely steady. Flour dull and lower; receipts, 11,000 barrel; superfine Western and State $4 80@5 25; common to good $5 40@5 90; good to choice $5 95@8 25; white wheat extra $6 25@6 75; extra Ohio $5 75@7 50; St. Louis $5 75@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@9 00. Wheat opened unsettled and lower closed with a little better tone; receipts 25,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1 30; No. 2 $1 40; ungraded winter red $1 39@1 45; No. 2 do $1 46½@1 48; ungraded white $1 40@1 42½; No. 2 do $1 41¾; No. 1 do sales of 13,000 bushels at $1 43½@1 44; No. 2 red January, sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 47¼@1 47½; February, sales of 304,000 bushels at $1 47¾@1 58½; March, sales of 440,000 bushels at $1 50@1 50¾; May, sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 51. Rye heavy; State 90½c. Corn dull; receipts, 34,000 bushels; ungraded, 57@61c; No. 3 57¼@57½c; steamer 59¼@59½c; No. 2 new 60½@61½c; old 61½@62c; steamer white 60¼@60½c; No. 2 February, 58½c; March, 58c. Oats dull; receipts 16,000 bushels; western mixed 48½@49c. Hay dull 75c. Hops dull and nominal; yearlings 7@18c; Eastern and Western 30@38c; N. Y. State 30@40c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining at 7⅞@8c. Molasses firm. Rice steady. Petroleum dull; United $1 06¼c; crude 7@7⅞c; refined 7½@7⅝c. Tallow firm at 6¾@6 13-16c. Turpentine quiet at 43c. Eggs dull and nominal; western 12@17½c. Leather—Demand active; hamlock soles 27@30c. Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 43@58c; pulled 30@58; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 21@38. Pork dull; mess $12 50. Beef firm; sales private. Cutmeats quiet; long clear, $7 25; short clear $7 45. Lard—Demand active; prime steam $7 87½@7 90. Butter dull; western 16@28c. Cheese nominally unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1 15. Pig iron steady and in fair demand; Scotch $33 00@36 00; American $39 00@41 00; manufactured copper active and strong; Ingot Lake $24 25@24 50.

CHICAGO—JANUARY 31.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat heavy, active but weak and lower; No. 2 red winter nominal; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 20 cash; $1 20⅝@1 20¾ February; $1 21⅝@1 21¾ March; No 3 $1 06½; rejected 90c; sales No; 2 Chicago spring $1 20½@1 23 February. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; 38c cash; 37⅞@38c January 38¼c February; 42⅝c May; rejected 34c bid. Oats dull, weak and lower; 33½c cash February; 37⅞c May. Rye dull and prices a shade lower at 76@78½c. Barley dull and lower at 80c. Pork unsettled and lower; opened weak and lower and closed at outside prices $12 60 cash; $12 67½@12 70 February; $12 82½@12 85 March. Lard dull, weak and lower; $7 47½ cash; $7 52½ February; $7 62½@7 65 March. Bulkmeats dull, weak and lower; $4 25, $6 60@6 75. Dressed hogs lower at $4 80@5 00. Whisky dull, weak and lower at $1 00. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 59,000 bushels; corn, 159,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 bushels; rye, 3,600 bushels; barley, 75,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 61,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; rye, none, barley, 6,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat active and lower; declined ½c. Corn dull and lower; declined ⅛c, Oats heavy; 33⅝c February; 37½@37⅝c May. Pork strong and higher; $12 72½ February; $12 87½ bid March. Lard firm but not quotably higher.

PHILADELPHIA — JANUARY 21.—Flour dull; western extra $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra family medium $6 25; good $6 37½; choice $6 50; fancy $6 62½; Ohio family good $7 12½; St. Louis family good and choice $7 25@7 50; winter wheat patent in lots $7 75@8 00. Rye flour—Demand limited at $5 25. Wheat in limited demand; rejected on track $1 30@1 31; No. 2 red in elevator $1 42¾; No. 2 red January, $1 43¾ bid, $1 44 asked; February, $1 43¾ bid, $1 44¾ asked; March, $1 46 bid, $1 46¼ asked. Corn quiet; yellow western on track 58@58½c; rejected on track 47c; sail mixed January 55¾c bid, 56¾c asked; February 56c bid, 56¼c asked; March 56c bid, 56¼c asked. Oats dull; stained 46@46½c; mixed 47c; white 47½@49c. Provisions quiet. Beef—Mess $13 00. Pork—Mess $13 50. Smoked hams 10@11c; pickled 9@9½c. Lard 8@8¼c Butter dull; creamery extra 32@32¾c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 25@26c; Western Reserve extra 23@25c; good to choice 17@22c. Eggs quiet; western 17@18c. Cheese firm; creamery 13@13¾c. Petroleum nominal; refined 7⅝c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 2,500 bushels; oats, 700 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 12,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—JANUARY 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat opened weak and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 21¾; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 21¼; No. 2 $1 19½; January, $1 19¼; February $1 19⅝; March, $1 21; No. 3, $1 06¼; No. 4, 99c; rejected 89c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 new, 34¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 33½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 76½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring cash and February 73c. Provisions inactive. Mess pork quiet; $12 35 cash; $12 50 March. Lard—Prime steam $7 45 cash; $7 55 March. Live hogs dull and weak at $4 25@4 60. Dress hogs inactive and in fair demand at $4 85. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 31,000 bushels; barley, 7,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 55,000 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels.

BOSTON—JANUARY 21.—Flour dull, Superfine western $5 00@5 25; common extra $5 50@6 00; Wisconsin extra $5 75@6 50; Minnesota do. $6 00@7 50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $6 50@7 25; Illinois and Indiana $6 75@7 50; St. Louis $7 00@8 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring $7 50@950; winter wheat $7 25@8 75. Corn dull; new 59@63½c; old, 63½@65c. Oats quiet; No. 1 extra white, 51@55c; No. 2 white, 49½@50c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 47@49c. Rye, 95c@$1 00. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 barrels; corn, 23,000 bushels; wheat, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,500 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—JANUARY 21.—Cotton easier at 12¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 30@1 32. Corn dull at 43c. Oats dull at 39@40c. Rye steady at 88c. Barley in fair demand at 90c. Pork dull and lower at $12 75@13 00. Lard in fair demand at $7 35@7 37½. Bulkmeats in fair demand; shoulders $4 12½; clear rib twenty days in salt $6 42½. Bacon firm; shoulders $5 25; clear rib $7 25; clear $7 50. Greenmeats dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $1 08. Butter dull and drooping; choice Western reserve 23@25c; choice Central Ohio 18@20c; prime do 15c. Linseed oil higher at 78c.

BALTIMORE—JANUARY 20.—Flour dull; western superfine $4 75@5 00; do extra, $5 25@6 00; do family, $6 25@7 00. Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 western winter red, spot and January, $1 43½; February $1 44¾@1 44⅞; March $1 48@1 48¼; April $1 50@1 50¼. Corn—Western spot firmer; futures lower; western mixed spot, 56⅜c; January, 56¼@56⅜c; February, 56@56½c; March, 56@56¼c; April, 56@56¼c; May, 56@56½c, steamer, 55½c. Oats dull and firm; western white 48@49c; do mixed 46@47½c; Pennsylvania 48@50c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 14@15c. Petroleum nominal and unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 14@16¾c. Sugar quiet; A soft 9¾c. Whisky dull at $1 11@1 12. Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,282 barrels; wheat, 63,000 bushels; corn, 62,500 bushels; oats, 2,600 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 137,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 655,700 bushels; corn, 165,900 bushels.

LOUISVILLE—JANUARY 21.—Cotton steady at 12¼c. Flour dull; extra, $4 50@4 75; do family, $5 00@5 50; A No. 1, $5 75@6 00; fancy, $6 50@8 00. Wheat dull at $1 25@1 28. Corn quiet; white 46c; mixed 43c. Oats dull; white 41c; mixed 40c. Rye easier at 89c. Hay steady at $16 00@18 00. Pork stronger at $13 50. Lard stronger; choice leaf tierce, 8½c; keg 9c. Bulkmeats stronger at $4 37½, $6 75@7 00. Bacon stronger; $7 37½, 7 62½; sugar cured hams 9½@10½c Whisky firm at $1 07.

TOLEDO—JANUARY 21.—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, spot, $1 30; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1 31; February $1 32; March $1 35; April $1 37½; May $1 39¾. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 41¼c; May 45⅝c; No. 2 white 44½c; rejected 40¾c. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 14,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, March, $1 35¼; April, $1 38; May, $1 38. Cloverseed steady; No. 2 $4 55; prime $4 75.

GALVESTON—JANUARY 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 12½c; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 11⅜c; net receipts 1,169 bales; exports coastwise 1,855 bales; stock 73,410 bales.

INDIANAPOLIS — JANUARY 21.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red $1 26@1 28. Corn quiet at 38@39c. Oats quiet at 36½@39c.

OSWEGO—JANUARY 21.—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn steady; western mixed, 58c.

WILMINGTON—JANUARY 16.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 40½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The market was again more active and a large number of buyers arriving from interior. Cotton goods in rather better demand and higher. Print cloths very firm and more active. Prints unchanged. The *Bulletin* says: Johnson ginghams open Thursday at 15c. Woolen goods firm and unchanged. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1880.

Business at these yards this week has been quite dull, owing, no doubt, to the moderate weather. Reports from Eastern and Western markets have been favorable. The receipts were heavy, with a poor demand. Several of the pens remained unemptied every day, and the attendance of buyers was only moderate.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The market opened dull the first of the week at a decline of 10 to 25 cents, but, owing to favorable reports from the East, firmer and better feeling was developed today. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 50@5 00
Good, 1,000 lbs to 1,100 lbs	3 75@4 25
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 75@4 00
Stockers and feeders	2 75@3 50
Bulls, cows, and stags	2 50@3 50

SHEEP.

Supply liberal and market dull at a quarter lower than last week. We quote:

Extra, 110 lb to 120 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	4 80@5 00
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	4 25@4 75
Common, 60 lb to 70 lb	3 25@3 75
Lambs	4 00@5 75

HOGS

The run of hogs has been heavy all week, and the market has been very dull, especially on light weights, owing to reports from the East. Buyers are more active this afternoon and prospects look favorable. We quote:

Philadelphias	$4 60@5 70
Best Yorkers	4 35@4 50
Pigs	4 10@4 20
Roughs	3 25@3 75

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, January 19, 1880.

CATTLE.

The most notable feature to-day was the increased supply, which was the largest we have had to record for some time, and while the market was rather draggy in consequence, there were but few left over unsold, and the finer grades brough full last week's prices. The fine weather was not without its effect in increasing the number of buyers, although butchers generally reported that between the warm weather and scarcity of ice they had a good deal of spoiled beef. In most instances concessions had to be made in order to effect sales of common qualities, but prime to choice beeves brought full last week's prices.

Sales were made in a retail way at 5½@6c for good to prime; 4½@5c for fair to medium, and 4c for common; but very few sold rising above 5½c. Bulls and fat cows 2¼@3½c, as to quality, and veals 4@5½c. Fresh cows continue dull, especially for those of a common character, of which the the offerings largely consist. The stock on sale to-day was 641 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale did not differ much from that of last Monday, and the quality was much the same. The market was a little slow, but there was no quotable change in prices. Sheep may be quoted, in a retail way, at 4 to 6c for common to extra, and lambs at 4½@6¼c. Butchers growl about the high prices they have to pay, but drovers claim that farmers, owing to the near approach of clipping time, are very indifferent about selling, and will make no concessions whatever. The stock on sale was 593 head.

HOGS.

The market was rather slow to-day, the mild weather tending to curtail the demand, and prices, as compared with last Monday, were a shade lower. Sales were made at 4½@5c, gross, in a retail way.

CHICAGO—JANUARY 21.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000 head; shipments, 3,200 head. Packers held off. Market slow; common mixed 10 c lower; common to good $4 35@4 50; light $4 30@4 40; choice heavy in fair demand at $3 55@4 80.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head; good active; 20c higher than Monday; good to choice $5 00@5 60; common to medium shipping, demand fair and market firm at $3 75@4 30; feeders and stockers fairly active and strong at $2 60@4 00; butchers' strong; common $2 00@$3 50; bulls $2 35@2 60; calves $3 60@5 00; oxen $3 00@4 30; Texans and Nebraska Texans firm at $4 00@4 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market active; mostly sold; $3 60@5 50.

BUFFALO—JANUARY, 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,666 head; consigned through 327 cars. Market active and a shade higher; offerings mainly poor to medium quality; good grades in request; slim attendance of all classes of buyers, but best grades disposed of; sales fair to medium, $4 10@4 50; good shippers, $4 60@4 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,900 head; consigned through 10 cars. Market dull, weak and lower; A number of loads of unsold stock of yesterday were shipped East for sale in first hands for want of buyers. Very light eastern demand; sales fair to good western sheep at $4 90@5 25; extra feeders, $5 40@5 50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,565 head; consigned through 72 cars. Market firmer; shippers principal buyers, and best grades disposed of; good to choice Yorkers, $4 40@4 50.

NEW YORK—JANUARY 21.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,600 head; market firm at Monday's prices; exporters used 1,300 head at 9¼@10¼c. Shipments yesterday and to-day, 1,030 live cattle, 5,260 quarters of beef, 1,950 carcasses of mutton, and 250 dressed hogs.

Sheep—Receipts for two days, 6,260 head; market weak at lower prices, with some poor Texas sheep sold at $3 00@3 25 per 100 lbs; common to extra State and western, do., $4 25@6 43¾ per 100 lbs, and lambs $6 00@ 7 00; general sales of sheep at $5 25@5 75 per 100 lbs.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 630; market a shade firmer, with sales of poor to fair Missouri and Ohio hogs at $4 25@4 75 per 100 lbs; first quality western hogs could be sold at $4 90 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK—JANUARY 19.—Beeves—Receipts 5,800 head; nearly 2,000 used by exporters and the remainder sold at a fraction advance including scalawags at 6½@7c per lb; poor to good steers 7¼@10c; prime do 10¼@10½c, with a few tops at 10¾@11¼c; an outside figure for a carload of Illinois steers of 1,640 pounds. Shipments to-day, 1,000 live quarters and 300 carcasses mutton; for the week ending Saturday, 600 live cattle, 5,900 quarters of beef, 1,255 carcasses mutton and 525 dressed hogs.

Sheep—Receipts 14,000 head; market dull and drooping and at a reduction of ¼c strong; pens could not be cleared; a carload poor Texas sheep went as low as $3 62½ per 100 pounds; other sales were at $4 50 to $6 37 for sheep and $5 62@7 00 for lambs; exporters used 6 carloads of heavy sheep at $6 10 to $6 30.

Swine—Receipts 13,000 head; live hogs dull at $4 70@4 90 per 100 lbs. with sales of 4 carloads Ohio, 166 lbs. at $4 75.

BALTIMORE—JANUARY 10.—Beef cattle, best grades firmer; common dull; very best $5 00@5 25; first quality $4 00@5 00; medium $3 00@4 00; ordinary $2 50@3 00; most sales at $3 75 to $4 75. Receipts, 2,035 head; sales, 1,411 head.

Swine—Generally slow trade; receipts, 7,251; quotations, $6 00@6 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,777; quotations $4 25@4 75.

WATERTOWN—JANUARY 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 309 head; young stock in fair request; prices about the same as last week; large oxen a shade lower; choice, $7 50@7 75; extra, $6 75@7 25; best quality, $5 75@6 50; second, $5 00@5 50; third, $4 00@4 75.

Swine—Western fat, live, $5 50; northern dressed hogs, $6 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,629 head; supply not as large as last week's, but in fair proportion for good flocks; lambs $5 50@6 25; sheep $4 00@5 75.

PHILADELPHIA — JANUARY 19.—Cattle—Market active; receipts, 2,100 head; prime 6½c; good 5½@5¾c; medium 4¾@5c; common 3¾@4c.

Sheep—Market active; receipts, 6,000 head; prime 6¼c; good 5¾@6c; medium 5½@5¾c; common 4½@5c.

Hogs—Market fair; receipts, 5,000 head; prime 7@7¼c; good 6¾c; medium 6½c; common 6@6¼c.

ALBANY—JANUARY 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,420 head, or 1,466 head more than last week; average quality fair to good; market nominally unchanged.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 119 cars, against 107 cars last week; prime western sheep $5 25@6 00. Lambs dull at $6 75@7 05.

ST. LOUIS—JANUARY 21.—Cattle active and higher; choice shipping steers $5 16@5 45; good $4 73@4 90; light, $4 20@4 60; butchers' stock $2 50@3 65; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 100 head.

Sheep in good demand at $4 00@5 10; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI—JANUARY 21.—Hogs steady and firm; common $3 75@4 15; light $4 20@4 40; packing $4 35@4 50; butchers' $4 50@4 55; receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 380 head.

INDIANAPOLIS — JANUARY 21.—Hogs quiet at $3 50@4 50. Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 470 head.

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON—JANUARY 21.—Wool—Demand fair and market firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 50@52½c; Michigan 45@48½c; combing and delaine, 45@57½c; pulled, 42@62c.

PHILADELPHIA—JANUARY 20.—Wool dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 50@55c; extra 50@52; medium 55@58c; coarse 50@52c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 48@50c; medium 54@55c; coarse 48@50c; washed, combing and delaine 50@60c; unwashed 40@45c; tub washed 53@60; pulled 45@55c.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the *sole proprietors* of the *genuine*

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

REMOVAL.

The Dr. Quincy A. Scott Dental Offices

REMOVED TO THE OLD STAND,
278 Penn Avenue,

Where former patrons and all persons desiring First-Class Dentistry will receive courteous and prompt attention. oc23:d&W

GEO. H. WOODS, Attorney,
No. 70 Grant Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, at No. 135 December Term, 1879, I will expose at Public Sale, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title, interest and estate which was of Mary Chamberlain (now deceased), of, in and to a tract or piece of land situate in Findley township, bounded on the north by land of Wm. Howard, now A. W. Gailey, on the east by lands of E. Strouss and Matier's heirs, on the south by lands of Andrew Stewart, and on the west by lands of F. Biggert, containing about 74 acres, on which there is erected a one and one-half story log dwelling house.

Terms Cash upon confirmation of sale and delivery of deed.

J. A. STROUSS,
Executor of Mary Chamberlain, deceased.
ja25:W1t

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepard by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

STEWART—DAVIS—On Wednesday, December 31, 1879, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., LEW. S. STEWART of Sewickley, and LIZZIE H. DAVIS, daughter of James Davis, Esq., of Allegheny.

DIED.

COSS—On Wednesday morning, January 14, 1880, at 2:30 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, James Hunt, at Brushton Station, P. R. R., Mrs. MARTHA COSS, in her sixty-fifth year.

BRYANS—At Turtle Creek, Pa., on Wednesday, January 14, 1880, at 12:50 P. M., MINNIE, wife of Wm. A. Bryans, in the twenty-third year of her age.

BOARDMAN—On Wednesday, January 14, 1880, at 2:45 P. M., JAMES HALL, son of J. L. and Rebecca Boardman, aged two years, six months and fourteen days.

McNULTY—At Verona, on Wednesday morning, January 14, 1880, at 7 o'clock, ANNIE M., wife of Rev. S. A. McNulty, in the thirty-third year of her age.

BYRNE—On Thursday, January 15, 1880, at 7 o'clock P. M., FRANCES P. BYRNE, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

EBESBERGER—On Thursday, January 15, 1880, at 7 o'clock A. M., BARBARA A., wife of the late Chris. Ebesberger, aged sixty years, seven months and three days.

IHMSEN—At 9 o'clock Friday evening, January 16, 1880, FREDERICK LORENZ IHMSEN, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

BAILEY—On Saturday evening, January 17, 1880, JOHN P., infant son of H. J. and Catharine Bailey, aged one year and eight months.

RODERICK—On Saturday, January 17, 1880, at 12 M., DAVID W. RODERICK, in his thirty-third year.

CHAMP—On Saturday morning, January 17, 1880, at 11:30 o'clock, HARRY EMMERSON CHAMP, aged ten years and seven months.

HENRY—On Saturday morning, January 17, 1880, at two o'clock, MARTIN HENRY, aged sixty-seven years.

ESCHENLAUER—On Saturday, January 17, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., JOSEPH ESCHENLAUER, aged sixty years and seventeen days.

CAMERON—At Brighton township, Beaver county, on Saturday morning, January 17, 1880, at 7 o'clock A. M., KATE E., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Jane Cameron, aged twenty-six years and seven months.

DIERST—On Sunday, January 18, 1880, at 6:30 A. M., GUSSIE only child of Fred and Kate Reitz Dierst, in the tenth year of her age.

WILSON—At 10 o'clock Saturday evening, January 17, 1880, JOHN C. WILSON, in his twenty-fourth year.

DRAVO—On Monday, January 19, 1880, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph D. Long, Forbes street, Oakland, EMELINE, wife of Michael Dravo, in her seventy-second year.

FICKES—On Tuesday morning, January 20, 1880, at 3:40 o'clock, DAVID G. FICKES, in the forty-third year of his age.

GOEHRING—Entered into rest, Monday, January 19, 1880, MAGGIE, second daughter of Captain Charles and Eliza Goehring.

RAMSAY—At Remington, Pa., of diphtheria, GEORGE E., infant son of George M. and Lavina Ramsay, aged two years and seven months.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE,
Sign of Giant Golden Teapot Steaming.

WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TEAS! TEAS!

Our large purchase of 557 chests Teas, just received last week, making a total of over 1,500 chests in stock at present, and defy any three houses in the city to represent their value. These goods being all bought strictly for cash, you will easily see the advantages obtained over all others.

SUGAR.

	Per lb.
Standard A Coffee Sugar (coarse grain)	10 c
B White Coffee Sugar	9 c
Ex. C Light Yellow	8½c
Granulated	10½c
Powdered	11 c
Cut Loaf	11 c
Granulated Maple Sugar	11 c

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus, 3½-lb cans, very choice, only 30c per can.

These goods are put up by the Oyster Bay Packing Co., and are warranted the finest goods put up. Give them a trial.

COD FISH BALLS.

Codfish Balls put up by the Grocers Packing Co., Boston, of selected Georgia Bank Codfish, and are warranted to give satisfaction. No family should be without them; only 15c per 2-lb can.

LEE & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Our own direct importation from the factory, warranted fresh. The above Sauce is superior to all others for meats, fresh gravies, &c. ½-pint bottles, 25c; pints, 50c per bottle.

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches, yellow (choice table)	3	lb cans	20 c
" Pie	3	"	12½c
Apples, York State	3	"	12 c
" "	1	gall. cans	30 c
Blackberries, choice	2	lb cans	11 c
" extra choice	2	"	12½c
Apricots, California	3	"	30 c
Red Cherries	2	"	16 c
White Oxheart Cherries	2	"	20 c
Damsons, choice	2	"	12½c
" dessert	2	"	22 c
Blue Plums, choice	2	"	12½c
Egg Plums, "	2	"	20 c
Green Gages, "	2	"	20 c
Gooseberries, "	2	"	12 c
Pears, Bartlett, choice	2	"	17 c
" California, "	3	"	33 c
Pineapples, choice	2	"	18 c
" extra choice	2	"	25 c
Raspberries, choice	2	"	15 c
" Oneida Co	3	"	45 c
Strawberries, choice	2	"	15 c
" extra choice	2	"	25 c
" Oneida Co	3	"	45 c
Whortleberries, choice	2	"	17 c
Quinces, extra	2	"	18 c
" Oneida Co	3	"	50 c

FRUIT JELLIES AND BUTTER.

Fruit Jellies, comprising Apple, Peach, Pineapple, Lemon, Orange, Blackberry, Strawberry, Currant, Quince, Plum and Raspberry in 5-lb firkins at 78c each, 10-lb firkins, $1 45. Fruit Butters, comprising Apple, Peach and Plum in 2-lb cans at 28c, 5-lb firkins, 72c and 10-lb firkins at $1 30. Quince Butter, 2-lb cans at 32c, 5-lb firkins at 75c and 10-lb firkins $1 50.

HONEY.

Look out for a Bargain in Honey. We have now completed arrangements for a selected lot of Combhoney in 1, 2, 3 and 5-lb frames. Will quote prices on arrival.

Send for the New Price List and Catalogue.

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE,
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wells, Richardson & Co's PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR

Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT. Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or write to ask what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.